THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868. (Volume Ten—Number 327

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, in Avalanche Building, 21 Jefferson street.

Aperson & Co., (S. M.,) cotton factors and commission merchants, 124½ Front and 6 Jefferson streets.

Allison Brothers, hardware, 230 Main street.

Boone & Co., (O. C.,) cotton and tobacco factors, Avalanche Building, Second street.

Brahan, Hendrix & Co., rectifiers, 10 Adams street.

Buck, Estes & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Bullock & Co., booksellers and stationers, 255 Main street.

Buckly, F., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes, 241 Main street.

Burns & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 12 Jefferson street.

Cummins & Co., J. H., Finley Churn Dashes, 321 Main street.

Chamberlin & Co., C. F., booksellers and stationers, 197 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. M., insurance agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cleaves & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 213 Second street.

Copenthwait, Chapman & Co., books and stationery, 279½ Main street.

Carolina Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., office 251 Main street.

Craig & Co., R. G., seed store, 279 Main street, in the Jackson Block.

Cubbins, Gunn & Coover, planing mill and lumber yard, 161, 163 and 165 Washington street.

Counsel & Eakin, cotton gin and pickery, foot of Market street.

Cash, J. H., cotton and produce factor, 124 Front street.

Cubbins & Jones, iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Bayou.

Cates & Co., S. C., general auctioneers, 261 Mainstreet.

Christian & Co., J. A., storage for cotton and merchandise Navy Yard.

Davis, A. F., practical house and sign painter, 38 Union street.

Dougherty, Wm., marble works and marble mantel warerooms, 207 Front street, above Market.

Deposite Bank of Memphis, 30 Madison street.

Dickinson & Bro., J. W., cotton factors and commission merchants, 210 Front street.

Deidrner & Co., J., china, glass and queensware, 44 North Court street.

European Assurance Society, office 279 Main street.

Emmet Savings Institution, 3 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, dry goods, 297 Main street.

Furgason, Cordes & Co., grocers, 124 Front street.

Fowlkes & Steffey, cotton factors and commission merchants, 124 Second street and 42 Washington.

Finnie, Bentham & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 300 Main street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 274 Front street.

Forster, Neubacher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 39 Main street.

Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Green & Co., N. S., dealers in whisky, etc., 203 Front street.

Gay, Alden, McCrea & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 264 Front street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Harmond, Lamy, steamboat Agent, No. 15 Jefferson street.

Hill, Strange & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Hill & Co., John C., cotton and storage warehouse, Court street, near Bayou.

Haller, Fisher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 46 Madison street.

Howell Wood & Co., dry goods, Southern Palace, 321 Main street.

Heath, Lewis & Fraser, attorneys, corner Second and Main street.

Ilsaner & Pyle, dry goods, 3 Main street.

Jones, Edward C., architect, 274½ Main street.

Jones, Brown & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 286 Front street.

Jones & Co., G. W., wholesale and retail druggists, 267 Main street.

Jones & Co., J. W. A., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 268 Front street, up stairs.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, 204 Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Kenny & Porter, real estate brokers and general agents, No. 1 Kirk Williams Block, corner of Main and Second.

Keller, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street, Avalanche Editorial Rooms. Residence at General Hospital.

Kennedy, Williams & Russell, cotton factors and commission merchants, 268 Front street.

Kloenbatcher & Co., Life Insurance Company, 47 Dew street, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Lamb & Co., R. W., cotton and storage warehouse, Adams street, on Bayou.

Lacey & Methee, cotton factors and commission merchants, 253 Front street.

Lane & Co., F., cotton factors and commission merchants and corner of Union and Front streets.

Levett & Co., Joseph M., boot and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union streets.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 228 Front street.

Levy & Co., A. S., auctioneers, second street, between Monroe and Gayoso.

Linkhauer & Hrecker, agents, boot and shoemakers 281½ Second street.

Levy and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders 4 Madison street.

Lowenstein, B., staple and fancy dry goods 241 Main street.

Lindauer, Arnold & Co., dry goods, 311 Main street.

Moody & Co., John R., commission and storage, 304 Front street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Depot office, Bethel Block, southeast corner Gayoso and Third streets.

Moore, Whitfield & Co., cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, No. 1 Howard's Row.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 5 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

Mosby & Dorion, commission merchants, 304 Front street.

McVan & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

McCombs & Co., sole agents Eagle Cotton Gins, 227½ and 229 Main street.

Mcgibbon & Bro., liquor dealers, 231 Main street.

Mastin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 14 Union street.

Mardwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 50 Union street, between Second and Third.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street, Memphis Tenn.

Miles & Stoddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Menken Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 283 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, wholesale druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

Milford, Clements & Co., storage for cotton and merchandise generally, Poplar street, near river.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, office 327½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Piem Calvert, superintendent.

New Memphis Theater, W. G. Thompson, manager, Jefferson street, below Third.

Neely & Co., J. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, 267 Front street.

Nolan & Lindsey, house and sign painters, glaziers, etc., 37 Jefferson street.

Nathan, Henry, importer and wholesale dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, 39 Jefferson street.

North American Life Insurance Company, of New York, John R. Smith, general agent, 260 Front street.

Overton, Fall & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Power & McElwee, merchant tailors, 230 Second street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

Passmore & Co., W. H., (general Auctioneers, Vincent Block, Second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Post, cotton gins, presses and plantation machinery, 204 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patrick & Co., J. S., cotton factors, 224 Front street.

Postoffice, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 271 Front street.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Partee & Harbert, commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Rice, Estix & Co., 277 goods, 307 Main street.

Roach & Co., A. G., wholesale grocers, 220 Front street.

Rawlings & Co., J. J., cotton factors and commission merchants, 124 Front street.

Robertson & Carter, cotton factors and commission merchants, 18 Union street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founders and machinists, opposite the Gayoso House.

Rebecca, Sneed & Co., wholesale clothing, 300 Main street.

Robbins & Bradley, Hardware Dealers, 121 Second street.

Rayster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Ayres Block, Second street.

Stewart, W. L., cotton and commission merchant, 2 Bank alley.

Schabel & Co., J. F., store dea ers, 297 Main street.

Stone, Horner, wholesale boots and shoes, 235 Mainstreet.

Sullivan, Mrs. Sallie, millinery goods, 287 Main street, over Bennett's.

Semmes, Mitchell & McCanler, cotton factors and commission merchants, 18 Union street.

Stanley, King & Smith, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front street, up stairs.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Co.'s agents; office, 41 Madison street.

Smith & Loech, wholesale liquor dealers, 241 Second street.

Semmes & Co., B. J., importers and dealers in liquors, 184 Second street.

Shaw & Co., J. S., hardware, 233 Second street.

Swanwick & Co., W. T., lumber dealers, foot of Adams street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 268 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Toof, S. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 13 West Court street.

Taylor, Cole & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Thomas & Arnold, dry goods, 243 Main street.

Toof, Phillips & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, 266 Front street.

Tennessee Life Insurance Company, of Memphis, office 11 Madison street.

Titus & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 10 Jefferson street.

Tennessee Savings Institution, corner of Court and Main are la.

Tobin, Lynn & Co., cotton factors and grocers, 246 Main street.

Vinson & Donohue, steamboat agents, 224 Front street, up stairs.

Vorder & Hatchett, cotton factors and commission merchants, 230 Front street.

Van Brocklin, auctioneer, 19 Madison street.

Von Yonat, George W., agent Missouri State Lottery, 36 Jefferson street.

Wagener & Co., J. H., merchant tailors and dealers in ready-made clothing, 236 Main street.

Watson & Co., J. B., wholesale and retail druggists, 215 Main street.

Webb, S. M. & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Lee Block, Union street.

Worsham House, corner Main and Adams streets. C. B. Galloway, proprietor.

White, Kerr & Rogers, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 284 Main street.

Wormeley, Joy & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Adams street, below Main.

Williams, J. D., wholesale clothing, 272 Main street

Williamson, Hill & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 226 Front street.

Wait & Co., Martin, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front street.

Wright, W. F., storage and commission, 2 Promenade street.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

The ice in Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, is three feet thick.

They fine coal dealers in Indianapolis for selling coal without weighing it.

During the past year hay to the amount of 862,878 tons was raised in vermont, valued at $13,469,525.

The young ex-King of Naples is an invet-erate card-player. He devotes about eight hours a day to this occupation.

The First National Bank of Titusville, Pennsylvania, went into liquidation on the 16th instant.

McDevitt, the great billiard champion, recently made the most extraordinary run of 1,483 points.

At Trempeleau, Wisconsin, on the 13th instant, the thermometer stood 36 degrees below zero.

The heartless superintendent of the Phœnix mills, at Seneca Falls, New York, has forbidden the mill girls to chew gum during working hours.

In drawing off the water from the lake in the Regent's Park, London, recently, the bodies of three little children were found in the mud.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad, for eighteen years, has had no accident by which the life of a single passenger has been lost.

General Meade explains the order concerning the suspension of collection of debts, by saying thereby to be no stay of proceedings on judgments in favor of mechanics and laborers.

The New York *Sun* makes a fine point on George Francis Train. It says he has "not always been remarkable for a monotonous regularity of conduct."

The House of Representatives has put an end to filibustering after the previous question has been ordered, by forbidding all motions intended to delay action.

Senator Sprague, Rhode Island, thinks the North has insanely destroyed the cotton monopoly. His firm has lost over a million of dollars on cotton. Hence these tears.

William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, will resign a $10,000 office, as President of the New York and New Haven railroad, to accept that of Commissioner of Patents on $4,000 salary.

It is again stated that there is a deficiency in the accounts of Samuel Wagner, Financial Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Wagner has been suspended until an official investigation is had.

It is now stated that the Radical members of Congress are trying to force the President into some outrageously flagrant act toward Secretary Stanton in order to try a second game of impeachment.

A bill will be introduced in Congress on Monday, which is expected to pass, to increase the amount of the greenback circulation by the amout that has been withdrawn during the past year.

The expose of Grant's treachery has damaged the General among the business men of New York city. The President was so advised a few days ago, by a prominent merchant of that city, whereupon he smiled.

The Nashville *Union and Dispatch* says: "There is no authority for the statement made a short time since, that the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau of Tennessee are to be removed to Memphis."

"Mos Addums," on a late visit to Washington, was surprised, now that there are no Southern Congressmen there, to find the bar room of the Metropolitan ten times bigger than it used to be.

The *Sentinel* says that during 1867 there were manufactured in Milwaukee eighty-three thousand one hundred and three barrels of malt liquors, exclusively of white beer, which brought to the brewers nearly one million dollars.

A court in Pennsylvania has declared that a combination of dealers in oil to purchase 250,000 barrels of petroleum in Antwerp, and thus control the market, was a conspiracy against the public, and the discharge of those arrested for the offense was refused.

Mr. Foley's model for the O'Connell national monument has been unanimously adopted by the Dublin committee. The work will be forty feet high, executed in bronze and granite. Ten thousand pounds sterling is already subscribed toward the cost of its erection.

The New York *World* says: "There are 50,000 wanting work in New York city, and 10,000 in Brooklyn. The depression in New England throws out of work at least 150,000 people—10,000 in Maine, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 30,000 in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and 100,000 in Massachusetts.

The Dickens readings in Washington are creating very little sensation there. The sale of tickets for a small hall began Tuesday morning, and to-night there are a considerable number of available seats unsold. By the time that two-thirds of the house was disposed of the rush for tickets had entirely ceased.

The opponents of the Camden and Amboy railroad monopoly in New Jersey were to have held a mass convention at Trenton, last Wednesday, to organize for work and to set before the people their grounds of resistance to the giant wrong.

In the Supreme Court Tuesday, in the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia vs. the State of West Virginia, the Chief Justice announced that the Court is equally divided in the demurrer, and equally divided, also, upon the order which should be made in consequence of that division.

It is stated that the bill taxing whiskey at the still was locked up in the desk of a member of the Enrolling Committe for two days, thus delaying its signature by the President, and enabling whiskey dealers to move large quantities of the article from the stills without prepayment of the tax.

Rare old documents, some of them bearing the seal of King George, have in their time been stored away in the county clerk's office, in New York; but it is now intimated that many of them have been made away with or destroyed, as of no value, and it is even asserted that loads of them have been sold to the glue manufacturers.

Wendell Phillips thinks Grant is either a fool or the tool of the Copperheads, because he doesn't proclaim martial law in Tennessee and the unreconstructed States, and try every criminal offense by a military commission. He also pitches into the memory of Ben. Franklin for stimulating the rapacious avarice of the Yankees into a disease.

It is reported in diplomatic circles in Washington that the British Legation is said to have positive information that Train was sent to Ireland by persons in this country on purpose to be arrested, with a view to test the question as to the right of Great Britain to arrest American citizens for language not used within the bounds of British dominions.

Mrs. Mary Newman, now living in Malta township, Morgan county, Ohio, was born in Philadelphia in 1770; was married in 1788, and some years later removed to Ohio. She has now living seven children, the eldest seventy-nine and the youngest fifty-nine; fifty-six grandchildren; one hundred and sixty-one great grandchildren, and eighteen of a still later generation, one of these latter being now fourteen years of age.

The Columbia *Herald* says that since last crop season scarcely a week has passed with out our hearing of some one from the North, prospecting for a small farm to rent or buy. Many of these seekers have been successful, and are now located in the county. Most of these men come from Ohio, Illinois or Iowa, and appear to be industrious, decent folks.

The editor of the Mobile *Register*, who is in receipt of a letter from "a distinguished Democrat" in New York, recommending General Meade to him as not only a soldier and a gentleman, but as belonging to "the Democratic school of politics," must be confoundedly puzzled to know what sort of a Democratic school they keep in New York. So says the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

The New York *Tribune* suggests that General Logan should ask for a "smelling Committee" to get a list of members of Congress, of both Houses, who have intimate relations with members of the Stock and Gold Exchanges, and may have, perhaps, "joint accounts" with them. Much of the financial action in Congress looks as though it was taken to affect the prices of gold and stocks in Wall street. Neither members of Congress nor bank officers are immaculate, and, while looking for delinquents, a "smelling committee" might find speculating members as well as speculating bank officers.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

His Powers, Duties and Intentions.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

"J. B. S.," the Washington special of the New York *World*, had an interview with President Johnson last Saturday night, to elicit information from him to relieve the anxiety of the people in the present crisis. Mr. Johnson said to him, very deliberately, that "there could be no doubt as to his position." He then went on and gave his views of the situation, in which he expressed the conviction that the Radicals in Congress were capable of "employing any means, constitutional or unconstitutional, to get rid of him or shear away his powers." But we will let the correspondent give his own version of the interview:

"Well, sir," I suggested, "now to consider what Congress is actually doing."

"Why," responded the President, "*these measures are of course revolutionary.* The argument used to defend them are as clearly fallacious as the assertion that black is white would be. A proposition to deprive, by mere act of Congress, the President of the United States of any portion of the authority vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, is a proposal to do directly violence to the Constitution. They are three separate but co-ordinate branches of the United States Government, the Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive branches. Each of these branches, or departments, has its special functions, which the Constitution rightly defines, and that the provisions of that instrument are so framed as that no one or two of the departments obtain any power to subtract from the functions of the other. Yet, for a special and despotic purpose, the bill submitted by Mr. Bingham is being forced through the House to place in the hands of a military subordinate of the President, independent of the latter, an executive privilege which can only be lawfully removed from the President's hands by the people themselves voting the requisite amendment to the Constitution. This bill assumes a right of Congress to do away with the President altogether, if it chooses, and make itself executor of as well as legislator for the Government. Could any assumption be more arrogant, more dangerous and destructive in its tendency? Could any assumption so completely annul the indictment against the President that he is in a position to thwart the administration of the law? Truly enough the fallacy was not needed to prove that the Executive is not, though it clinches the proof that Congress is the aggressive one of the three governmental departments. Congress, vested with such exclusive prerogatives, and composed of numbers of individuals or divided into parties between whom there were always general and specific differences of opinion, has even had a tendency to encroach outside of its functions. The attitude of the Executive has ever been one of defense or resistance. It is his plain, simple office, while seeing that all laws are put in force that conform to the Constitution, to see that no law obtains, so far as his veto or authority can prevent it from obtaining, which does not conform to it. I regret that he is obliged by his solemn oath to defend that instrument from any and every assailant. Do I make myself understood?"

"Perfectly, sir."

"Well, now, to proceed in this connection a little further. Congress, or at least the present Congress, claims to be the only national representative of the will of the people. Yet the President is elected as directly by the people, and is therefore as directly their representative as Congress is. But Congress claims to be nearer to the people than the President. Yet, while members of the House of Representatives are chosen every two years, Senators are elected once in six years, the President is chosen every four years. The President is chosen oftener by two years than Senators are chosen—a fact which seems virtually to equalize the respective nearness of the Executive and the Legislature to citizens at large. It may be said of the President that he is selected by a broader constituency than either—that is, by the people or dominant majority in the Union, who in selecting him are presumed to subordinate local considerations to those of the general welfare. A President's office, after all is said, is one that, in a crisis like the present, should be held superior to everything except his fealty to the law."

"Then you regard the Supreme Court as equally independent of legislation by Congress?"

"*Unquestionably it is.* The Supreme Court is as much a separate and distict branch of the Government as Congress or the Executive. What right has Congress to usurp the prerogative of the people in this case more than other?"

"Pardon me—am I right in suggesting that no clause in the Constitution actually prescribes what number of judges shall decide a case in the Supreme Court?"

"The provision was not necessary. Time honored usage—nay, the regulation of the Court itself—was and is sufficient. A majority of judges have always prevailed in all courts, in England, France and elsewhere as well as in the United States. This is an attempt to strip the judicial branch of the Government of a right which it is competent to define and maintain."

"It is your opinion, then, that a majority of the Court can decide against the validity of the pending bill, and ignore it if it should pass both Houses?"

"That is my conviction."

"It may be superfluous to presume that the President is in no wise at fault respecting the partisan object of both the bills which have been alluded to?"

"Quite superfluous. As I explained at the commencement, this so called reconstruction bill is destined, if carried into effect, so to increase and consolidate the military tyranny which has already come nigh to ruin the Southern States, that no body of legislators not run nearly wild with a party idea could think of forcing it through. The vast commercial interest, which used to pay an enormous revenue to the Government, instead of having been recuperated since the war, has nearly died out. In the place of the revenue which it yielded, and which helped to lighten the taxes of Northern citizens, there is now an almost blank on the books of the Internal Revenue Department, and the Government not only has to bear this loss, but expend an amount more than equal to it to support a deliberate crushing system upon the patriotism and enterprise of the Southern people. Here is a policy of repression which chokes up the fountains of reveaue in the South, is continually making paupers there among both the white and black populations, and compels the Government to fall back upon the North for three-fourths of its current revenues, and pledges its credit for additional means. * * * It is grinding out and discouraging the property-holding and intelligent class of citizens, to place all power, the whole conduct of affairs, in the hands of the negroes and the few native whites and Northern adventurers who would share it with them. Look at Tennessee, the reconstructed and 'model' State! There are fifty thousand negroes, and twenty thousand whites who vote with them, making seventy thousand in all entitled to the suffrage. These represent a negro population of say two hundred and seventy-five thousand. But there are one hundred and thirty thousand white citizens, representing a white population of more than eight hundred thousand—the property-owners, the business and professional community of the State—who are practically excluded from participation in the Government. How does that work?

"Now," continued Mr. Johnson, with a good deal of vigor, "I consider the extremists who have violated their own express declaration of the object of the war, and who are dishonoring the Constitution every day they proceed with this damning policy toward the South—I consider these men, I say, far more inconsistent than, and quite as treasonable as any rebel who fought in the Southern armies. The men who tried to take the South out of the Union were at least consistent in this, that they did not object to the Constitution itself, but were led to fear that they would not be suffered to retain their rights under it. War was resorted to by the Government to restore the Union and compel these men of the South to again resume their *status* as citizens of the United States. 'You are not out of the Union and cannot get out of it—the Constitution does not admit the secession of a State, and we are defending the Constitution by whipping you back under it, said, in the beginning, all, (including the Republican party) who favored the war. With this declaration ringing in their ears, the whilom rebels having been whipped back under it, reasonably demand that the privileges which it accords to them as citizens shall be restored to them. But instantly they are met by a political power in Congress with the announcement: 'Well, you did succeed in outlawing yourselves after all; you did succeed in getting out of the Union; you did succeed in depriving yourselves of citizenship. We did not restore you; we conquered you. You are beaten, helpless at our feet; stay there until you suffer yourselves to be reconstructed after our fashion. The old Union is no more; we propose to remodel it in our own way. The Constitution—ah, we will, if necessary, go outside of that! You have set us an excellent example!"

After this admirable paraphrase of the Radical policy, the President arose, and stood towering.

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"Is it your opinion that the military governments, as they now exist, could be prudently removed from the Southern States at this time?"

"Perhaps not, just at this moment; famine and anarchy have been too long cultivated there. But of this I am convinced, that if every district commander in the Southern States should be changed to-morrow from a district commander to a department commander, with duties similar to those of the military commander in your own State, for instance—that of assisting the civil authorities to preserve order in case of need—civil governments would be rapidly and peacefully restored. There might be, to be sure, a few outbreaks, and the military might be called upon to put them down. But, in my judgment, the speedy result would be the reorganization of the entire country."

"But we come back at last, Mr. President, to the first thought, that Congress is determined not to allow this happy consumation."

"So," remarked the President, leaning back in his chair with another grim smile, "so it would appear."

"Which naturally leads us to the prospect of continued and perhaps worse anarchy."

"A revolution, such as these headlong spirits seem determined to precipitate, may have, if it is suffered to go on, an effect more damaging than that of the last civil war."

"The President—pardon me—has been understood to express his intention to exercise all the authority vested in him by the Constitution to repel these revolutionary measures."

"The President," said Mr. Johnson, with resolute gesture, "has already expressed his intention to perform his duty. As to what that duty may involve —— (laying his hand lightly on the table and drumming with his fingers during the pause) it would be rather premature, just now, even to suggest. We will leave special measures for special occasions when they arise. I have confidence in the good sense of the army, and certainly I believe in the people. I believe in the young men; they will not permit a revolution to be accomplished, even though," added the President, in a serious, but not at all threatening tone, "it might be necessary for the people to take the matter into their own hands."

J. B. S.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, is again absent from his seat.

Colonel Monroe Nichols, a member of the St. Paul bar, died in that city on the 17th instant, aged thirty-four.

John Henry, the last survivor but one of the children of Patrick Henry, died in Charlotte county, Virginia, the other day.

Adah Isaacs Menken's volume of poems, just published in Paris, is dedicated to "my friend Charles Dickens."

Tyler, McInnes & Co., extensive wool dealers, on Federal street, Boston, have suspended. They claim, however, that the suspension is only temporary.

Rube Tilman, colored, aged about ninety years, died at Cairo, Tuesday.

Later information is received from Africa in regard to Dr. Livingston, which, it is thought, confirms all previous reports of his safety.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor George Hull, of Sandisfield, Massachusetts, died at his residence there, a few days ago, at the age of eighty years, lacking one day.

Mrs. Margaret Simons tried to start a fire with coal oil, in Philadelphia, on Friday, result, as usual in such cases, an explosion, and the woman burned to death.

Faqu, the King of the Amaponda Nation, southward of Natal, South Africa, is dead. He died suddenly on the 20th of October, in the act of taking snuff.

Judge Charles Mason, of Madison county, has accepted the Governor's appointment to fill the vacancy in the Court of Appeals created by the death of Judge Wright. He was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals at the State election.

Mr. Charles Garnier, architect of Pike's New York Opera House, has just been elected an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which only comprises five or six French members.

It cannot be disguised that there is a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes; and

General White, who sent a challenge to General Butler while in Richmond for certain words used by the latter when in command of the Army of the James, is said to be preparing to go to Washington to get the proper satisfaction from the hero of New Orleans.

The Shermans, General and Senator, have bought eleven acres of land in Washington, paying for it $18,000.

Ed. Shaw, a negro delegate from Memphis, says the *Union and Dispatch*, to the Radical State Convention, was ousted from a smoking car on the Memphis and Ohio railroad on Monday, while enjoying a siesta with his brother delegates.

Colonel Michael Bailey, formerly Captain in the 100th New York infantry, and latterly a Lieutenant Colonel under General O'Neil in the Fenian fight at Ridgeway, June 2, 1866, died in Buffalo on the 17th instant, from the effect of a wound received at the Fenian attack on Fort Erie.

Morals at West Point.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a private letter from a graduate at West Point, which is rather severe on the morals of the Military Academy. After praising it as a school of science, the writer says:

At West Point there is no moral influence. Not even the common barriers of society are there to check and restrain the strong tendency toward vice. Religion there is not even a name, save to be scoffed at and derided. The natural result of all this is immorality, vulgarity, profanity and licentiousness to a fearful degree. Much of this is checked by the strict confinement and rigid discipline, but it bursts forth at every opportunity, and nothing but a strong, thorough reorganizing of the whole course of training can ever change the moral atmosphere of West Point.

Young men go there every year with good habits, with unsullied reputations, and ere six months have passed they are completely debauched—their ideas are all changed. The principles which were as dear to them as life are broken and forgotten. Morality they are shipwrecked, and those who come after them imbibe their ideas and follow their bad example. In order to make their practices more distinctly known to you, I will begin with the time the new cadet reports. He is put under the charge of the older cadets, who, under the pretense of teaching him discipline, treat him with the greatest brutality; and those whose duty it is to care for him will assist the other cadets to heap insults and petty indignities upon him. He is made to repeat, from the mouths of his tormentors, the vilest and most indecent stories and songs; stand upon the mantel-piece and address (upon some vulgar subject) his audience of older cadets, until his limbs are ready to fail of their duty; and many other harrassing things (some of which it would not be decent to write) he is made to do.

You may ask why an American youth of any spirit will endure such things, and why the officers allow it. First, when a new cadet arrives he is alone, without friends, and at once he is set upon by twenty or thirty old cadets, whom he hardly knows whether he ought to obey or not. If he dares to disobey he must expect, else the opinion of the corps will be that he is a coward. If he fights he is sure of being beaten, for a stronger man is always pitted against him, and it is a custom of the corps for the third class to go into "training" about a month before the "Plebes" arrive, so as to be able to fling the new comers. You may exclaim, "What high toned honor!" It is the honor which West Point cadets show to new cadets. After going into camp the new cadet, or "d—d Plebe," as he is called, must do the work of the old cadets, make beds, clean guns, run errands, light pipes, and fill pails of water, which have been upset on purpose to make work for him; these and other things must be do, and at the same time hear the most brutal language addressed to him at all times. If he refuses to work, he is struck, or a pail of water is thrown upon him, and then the public opinion of the corps requires him to fight, and with seconds, umpire, and all the equipments of the prize ring, these affairs of honor come off. Even at the mess hall, this petty tyrannical system is displayed; the "Plebes" are only allowed what the older cadets do not wish to eat themselves.

There are a certain number of the upper classes of the cadets, appointed officers over the rest, and if they have any dislike for any of the fourth class (Plebes) they show their revengeful spirit by reporting them for deeds which they have never committed. The old cadets do not consider it dishonorable to treat a "Plebe" in this manner. They are dead to every idea of justice, decency, or even common humanity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Facts and Rumors from Washington.

The Revolution in St. Domingo.

Death of Chas. B. Kean, the Tragedian.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The President, in reply to the Senate resolution requesting him to inform that body whether the act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia had been delivered and approved by the Secretary of State, says that the adjournment of Congress on the 10th of December prevented the return of the bill within the time prescribed by the Constitution, and it was therefore left in the precise condition where that instrument positively declares that a bill shall not become a law.

From an abstract on the condition of the National Banks, it appears that there is new over $70,000,000 more on hand than the required reserve.

A delegation of friendly Indians from Colorado waited on the President and Indian Commissioner to-day. They are on a mission here relative to the new treaties.

The Commission of Ways and Means had under consideration that part of the new tax bill which relates to tobacco, but did not come to a conclusion on the subject.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The *Times'* Washington special pronounces the statement said to be supported by the Cabinet, that Grant admitted that he had agreed to hold on until his removal by the President, entirely unfounded. He signed with the President that if he (Grant) was removed, that Stanton would have resort to the courts, but he never made any promise to the President that he would remain and become a party to the controversy; a subsequent examination of the law convinced him of the course he must pursue, and forty-eight hours before the Senate acted he waited on the President of his own volition and announced his determination.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Peruvian advices say that President Prado has given eight more days grace to the insurgents of Arequipa for surrender before bombarding that town.

The effects of the siege are becoming plainly visible. Prado's communication has been cut of by Captain Cuseco, and the town of Islay is seriously threatened by Chidam.

Congress has concluded its extra session.

Some complications are pending with Peru, and in the event of a revolution proving successful, war between the two countries is imminent.

LONDON, January 24.—Charles Kean, tragedian, died to-day, aged fifty-four years.

LONDON, January 24.—Cotton buoyant; estimated sales, 15,000 bales; uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 8d; sales for the week, 101,000 bales, whereof speculators took 10,000 bales and exporters 20,000 bales; stock on hand 406,000 bales, of which 117,000 bales are American.

NEW YORK, January 24.—A letter to the *Tribune* has the latest advices from St. Domingo. Ina Nassau Grande had taken the city as the head of 1,200 men, and had established a government at Puerto. Alais, after a bloody combat, had capitulated. Several of Cabral's Generals had embarked for foreign parts. General Tronoso had taken command of the Plaza for Baez. General Hungria had left Santiago with imposing forces, to take the capital by fire and blood. Luepenin and Financial ex-chief of the custom house were working. The fleet was expected in front of St. Domingo, to operate on the Plaza with Hungria.

J. L. VERSER,

Successor to Verser & Hatchett,

Cotton Factor and Commission MERCHANT,

330 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee,

Grand Special Scheme OF THE RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS

To be Drawn on about

February 15th, 1868,

UNDER the direct auspices of the following well known citizens of Memphis:

DIRECTORS:

N. CORONNA, President German National Bank; JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.; W. L. STEWART, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.; ADOLPH S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector; R. B. PITTMAN, of R. B. Pittman & Co.; GEO. H. LESUEUR, of Ward & Lesueur.

N. CORONNA, Treasurer.

DEPOSITORY—German Nat'l Bank.

F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secretary

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.

Number of Prizes, 25

Certificates $5 Each.

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.

Capital Prize Valued at $20,000,

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late county seat of Shelby county, Tennessee, nine miles northwest of Memphis and two miles from Wolf's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. These springs are six in number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure from all quarters of the country. They are within a few steps of the village of Raleigh, a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the beautiful eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health inspiring resort, and the present proprietor, Colonel J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been vainly given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh rises to an ondisputed pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, several never-failing and are designated as follows:

Marble Spring,
Box Spring,
Magnolia Spring,
Arsenic Spring,
Sulphur Spring,
Freestone Spring.

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The springs are as much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Among the latter may be mentioned a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Arbors, Reading room, Gents' Bowling Alley, Saloon for Music, Dancing, Refreshments Tables, etc., while wolf river affords excellent Boating and Fishing.

The grounds accompanying the Springs in the above scheme are included in the First Prize, 10 Head of Cattle, overlooking the valley and affords in addition a beautiful site for a grand hotel and other buildings; splendid facilities for a park, promenade, etc.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are superpassed in mineral and curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as fashionable a resort as Saratoga or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish both ends.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement is on foot among capitalists looking to a direct rail communication with Memphis.

For the above prize $20,000 was recently offered, and is named in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

PRIZE NO. 2.

The elegant COUNTRY MANSION HOUSE and lot residence of E. M. Coleman is within a few yards of the Springs. The house is in first-class order, commodious, convenient and beautifully embowered in shrubbery. The lot is well fenced, and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, etc. It is midway between the village and Spring Valley, on the main macadamized promenade. Value, $6,000.

PRIZE NO. 3.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.

PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.

TWENTY-TWO COTTAGE LOTS, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares, and will be drawn with the understanding that the Winners shall have free access at all times to the springs and belongings.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number—thanks (including twenty-five inscribed with names of the premises) will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the premium drawn with it.

All moneys received upon the sale of these shares will be placed in the German National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

REFERENCES.

C. P. Chamberlain & Co. — B. Loewenstine Bros.
Rice, Stix & Co. — B. Bach.
G. Fails. — E. M. Apperson & Co.
O. C. Boone & Co.

NOTICE.

Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five dollars in registered letters, or by postoffice or other drafts, payable to our order for larger

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR—We are authorized to announce R. W. HARRIS as a candidate for County Tax Collector, subject to the action of the Conservative party at the coming March election.

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE—JOB H. GOODLETT is a candidate for Trustee of Shelby county, subject to the ratification of the Conservative Convention. Knollo. is a rebel. jal6

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE—We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WINSTON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Collector of the 14th and 15th District of the county, subject to the action of the Conservative party. jal6

FOR CONSTABLE 5TH CIVIL DISTRICT—We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DONLAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 5th Civil District of Shelby county, subject to the action of the Conservative party. jal6

FOR CONSTABLE 3RD CIVIL DISTRICT—We are authorized to announce JOHN J. NORTON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 3rd Civil District of the county, subject to the action of the Conservative party. jal6

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE—We are authorized to announce JAMES C. DONALDSON as a candidate for County Trustee, subject to the action of the Conservative party at the coming election. jal6

FOR MARSHAL OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT—Ex-Alderman D. R. WHALE is a candidate for the Conservative nomination for Marshal of the Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. jal3

FOR TAX COLLECTOR—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. jal7

All City papers copy.

FOR CONSTABLE 5TH CIVIL DISTRICT—We are authorized to announce C. N. MARTIN as a candidate for the office of Constable of the 5th Civil District, at the coming March election, subject however to the nomination of the Conservative party. jal7

FOR COUNTY REGISTER—In response to the call of friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the coming March election, subject to the nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,

W. L. STEWART.

jal5

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE—Editors Avalanche: You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee, at the coming March election subject to the nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,

A. WOODWARD.

jal5

FOR COUNTY REGISTER—We are authorized to announce JOHN P. FRIDDY, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Register, at the election in March, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party. jal2

FOR COUNTY REGISTER—I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Shelby county, at the March election, subject however to the nomination of the Conservative party. jal2

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR COUNTY REGISTER—We are authorized to announce JOHN M. HEISKELL as a candidate for the office of County Register, at the election in March, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party. jal2

FOR TAX COLLECTOR OF SHELBY COUNTY.

HARLESTT, January 7, 1868.

Editors Avalanche: Please announce my name as a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the coming March election, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party of Shelby county. Respectfully,

M. L. PRIDDY.

FOR SHERIFF—We are authorized to announce AMOS CULLEN as a candidate for sheriff of Shelby county at the coming March election. jal6

FOR TAX COLLECTOR—We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WINSTON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. jal6

WANTS.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply at 389 Main street.

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to borrow on good Real Estate security, Three or Four Thousand Dollars. Address "R," Avalanche office. ja22

AGENTS WANTED—$75 PER MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, to sell the genuine, improved, celebrated and only reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—price only $20. Every machine warranted three years. Liberal terms offered. Call and see them and give them a trial before purchasing elsewhere. For circulars and terms to agents, address or call on J. F. WOLFE & CO., Evansville, Ky., Manufacturers and General Agents for the South.

WANTED, EVERYWHERE, AGENTS—Male and Female, to introduce the genuine I. M. PEARL COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This only $15 machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, cord and embroider in a most superior manner; also, do all kinds of labor well. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, or the seam ripped, except by cutting every stitch. Every Machine fully warranted for three years. We will pay the above wages, and $50 extra, to the person from whom this machine can be made. Address Blisse & McCLELLAN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by parties palming off machines under the name and style of other machines. All agents with COUNTERFEIT articles are furnished with a certificate of agency, signed by us. Ours is the only genuine and really practical stitch or machine manufactured, and we are the only general agents in the city.

AGENTS WANTED—For a newly patented article, in which a profit of 500 per cent can be realized. Sells at sight. Every family will buy. Sample sent by mail for $1. Address, with stamp, for circular, JAMES MILLER, Box 1, Fulton, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—For the CRESCENT SEWING MACHINE. Local Machine Dealers will find it greatly to their interest to send for our terms. Address HARVEY & BURLEIGH, 50 Second street, Memphis.

LOST.

LOST—A GARNET PIN on Main street, or between Main and Second. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at BROWN & JONES, 247 Second street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A few suit of Offices, with a large safe or vault attached; fire and burglar proof; formerly occupied by County Trustee. Apply single or in suits, up or down stairs, suitable for offices or sleeping purposes; the most eligible situation in the city. Also, a store on the south side of Court and Tunis streets, to

DAVID A STRATTON.

FOR RENT—Store House No. 388 Front street, under Commercial House; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN C. BRITTAIN & CO., or WHITFIELD & MOORE, 50 Second street.

FOR RENT—My late residence on Thornton Avenue, between old Market and Alabama streets; house contains eleven rooms in perfect order, stable, etc., and three-quarters of an acre of land in the corporation. Possession given 1st of January next. Apply to the premises, or to

E. M. WAGGENER.

jal3 394 Main street.

FOR RENT—A good DWELLING HOUSE on Jackson street, near Orleans. Also, a suit of family rooms on Third street, near Jefferson. Also, a store room on Jefferson and Third. Rent low. Inquire of

R. W. WICKERSHAM,

de19 At Citizens' Union Bank.

FOR RENT—A new and splendid store under the new Court building, corner of Union and Second streets.

A large store under Peabody Opera House, with several small stores, and a fine suit of offices, corner of Monroe and second streets.

Two Store houses under the Gayoso Hotel.

A large Warehouse on Second street. Rents reduced to suit the times. Apply to

W. M. REDICK,

No. 362 Second street.

FOR RENT—One New Brick Storehouse, No 9 Howard Row, 24 feet front by 100 deep. Apply to

W. L. DUFF,

de25 10 West Court street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—A large DISTILLERY in good running order, situated on Wolf river one mile from Memphis. Apply to

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,

ja23 No. 351 Main street.

FOR SALE—One Portable Boiler and Engine, eight to ten horse power; one upright Engine on iron frame, three horse power; one Saw Mill, both in good order. All for complete running order. Call on Bluff, foot of Madison street.

M. DUFFIN & BRO.

FOR SALE—Two fine Brunswick BILLIARD TABLES complete and in good order. Have been used but not in jured. Will sell cheap. Apply to

R. W. WICKERSHAM,

Southeast Corner of Jefferson and Third streets.

Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE—I will make application at the March term, 1868, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for letters of administration on the estate of William Hainle, deceased. W. BROOKS.

ja18

NOTICE—I have this day associated with me in the Livery stable business, R. F. PARKER. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name and style of ELLIS & PARKER.

T. J. ELLIS.

Memphis, January 7th, 1868. ja9

NOTICE.—All persons herein interested, are notified that the undersigned will apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs M. Q. Polk, deceased, at the next term of the Shelby County Court

JAMES K. POLK.

P. H. THORNE, Attorney.

ja16

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the January term, 1868, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will make application to be appointed guardian of the minor heirs of Lo Rose. JOHN SOMERVELL.

de26

NOTICE—The ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New Orleans, La., during the summer, has been thoroughly renovated, additions made to the furniture, and on the first of November the Restaurant will be abandoned and the Table d'Hote readopted. I will solicit this opportunity of thanking the friends of the House for past favors, and reassure them and the public that will be kept in a manner to meet their approval.

O. E. HALL.

oc27

SATURDAY, : : : : JANUARY 25, 1868

THE blinded sea-gulls often dash their little forms against some tall light-house, and the result is, broken necks and scattered brains. The Radicals are making the same kind of war upon the Constitution. They are dashing themselves against this sacred instrument with all the madness of crazed fanaticism. The light-house survives the assault of the sea-gulls, but it remains to be seen whether or not our Constitution will stand a proud fabric, unconscious of the suppers and miners who are struggling to undermine its base. On Thursday last the Reconstruction Committee agreed upon a bill which prohibits the Supreme Court interfering in any way with the reconstruction acts, and requesting it to dismiss all suits touching the constitutionality of said bill. So it seems we are fast approaching the beginning of the end. If Congress can instruct the Supreme Court not to adjudicate one case, it can also instruct it as to all cases, and the Supreme Court thus becomes a piece of putty in the hands of Congress. It is evident that the Radicals intend to uproot the Constitution, abrogate the Supreme Court, strip the President of his authority, produce anarchy and erect a military despotism upon the ruins of the Republic. The daily proceedings of Congress is but a daily record of crime against the liberties of the people and the genius of our Government. The madness of Radical fanaticism has given hope to the South. Our people read these monstrous propositions with feelings of delight. They know it will result in liberating them and in driving the usurpers from power. There is a dormant patriotism, a love for the Constitution still slumbering in the North, which will soon burst forth in a fiery flame and overwhelm the conspirators with a popular lava. The general expression of indignation at these appaling abuses of fanaticism will soon give cause for swelling the bounding pulse of the Southern people. An inoperative Constitution is but a dead letter, and if the members of the Supreme Court of the United States be not lost to self respect, or corrupted by party prejudice and bigotry it will pay no more attention to Congress than the resolutions of a senseless mob. Congress can make laws, but it cannot instruct the Supreme Court how and when to construe them. "The Constitution provides for the election by the people of a President as the executive head of the nation, as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and as the head of a distinct and separate, though co ordinate part of the Government. So long as this officer acts in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, which defines his power, and his duties, he is above and beyond the supervision or control of any other branch of the Government, either legislative or judicial. The judiciary is a tribunal created and established by the same Constitution, as the organ to define the legal meaning of clauses of the Constitution where important doubts arise, and to determine absolutely the Constitutionality of acts of Congress, and acts of the President, and acts of all persons officiating in public capacities by virtue of authority from said Constitution. The Constitution, is of necessity, designed and intended to be wholly above the control of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers all combined." This being the case it needs no argument to prove that neither the Legislative nor the Executive branches of the Government has the least shadow of right to infringe in the slightest particular upon its sacred ordinations. They should be held sacred by every man and every body of men who wish well to their country. But a period has arrived in the history of our American institutions when one branch of the Government, the Legislative, has conceived that it possesses powers to be defined and limited only by the will of temporary representatives of the people, without regard to their Constitution. Its legislation is now based on the assumption that Congress has the power and the right to abrogate all Constitutional restrictions or ordinances, and that to sustain unconstitutional proceedings it has also the power and the right to override the Executive, and to regulate and control the Judiciary, both in such a manner as to *prevent* the legal assertion of vital principles as established by the Constitution. This state of things being undeniable, it is evident to every man who will reflect, that if the people do not stand up against this usurpation of their own rights by their temporary representatives, the American Government as framed and established upon the Constitution is virtually and actually destroyed or ended. We as a people are demanded to the condition in which any people must be who are without legal form of government. These usurpations are kindling the people to action. The patriotism of the North has been aroused. The flags are waiving from the watchtowers of liberty, and the answering signals will flash from every hill-top throughout the universe. It is a life and death struggle between liberty and usurpation—between Constitutional checks, guarantees and anarchy. In such a contest, the people will arouse to action, to a defense of the Constitution and their own liberties. The dark cloud is seen in all its deepning masses; the muttering thunder has already been heard in the North, and when, in November next, the fiery storm comes, Radical tyranny and fanatical despotism will be burned to ashes.

ENTERPRISE.

Our *modest* cotemporary, the *Avalanche*, in an editorial of the 22d instant, says:

"Upon our commercial, local, river, money market and *telegraphic* departments we expend as much space, attention and *money* as any paper in the city."

For upwards of two weeks the *Appeal* has had over half a column of special dispatches from Little Rock and Jackson, Mississippi, reporting proceedings of the Conventions. If our enterprising neighbor has "*expended as much space, attention and money in the telegraphic department*," why did he not give his readers the benefit of his special dispatches?—*Appeal*.

Dear "TRUEPENNY", don't be so sensitive about small matters. Since the revival of the AVALANCHE we have expended one thousand dollars more than the *Appeal* has paid for "special dispatches;" yet because our neighbor has a few worthless dispatches about the dull, prosy and uninteresting doings of the Radical Conventions at Little Rock and Jackson, he congratulates himself on a remarkable achievement! Prodigious paper! The public applaud enterprise, but it has no particular relish for the stuff that lumbers up the columns of the *Appeal* in the shape of "special dispatches" from Jackson and Little Rock. The Reconstruction Conventions of Mississippi and Arkansas have done nothing but gabble about the pay of delegates; suggested nothing of importance or that would interest the public, and we do not propose to inflict upon our readers dispatches which we would not publish if furnished us gratuitously. Neighbor, fill up your columns with anecdotes, gimcracks, "horrid events," "awful catastrophes" and ponderous editorials; but if you have any regard for your readers, spare them the trouble of wa ling through the uninteresting dispatches you have furnished about two very uninteresting conventions. Since the *Appeal* has taken umbrage at our assertion that we have "expended as *much* space, attention and *money* as any paper in the city," we will qualify our remark by asserting that we have expended *more* than "any paper in the city" for "special dispatches;" and before our neighbor has invested as "much" as we have lost in this experiment he will have to hunt up some new humbug with which to gull the public. The touch-me-nots of the *Appeal* first grew very garrulous about the Memphis postoffice advertising, and now that they seem still inclined to wrangle about small matters and to discuss business affairs we shall gratify them to their hearts full content. "Our *modest* cotemporary" says the *Appeal* "is the leading and most widely circulated paper in the State." *This is not true. The* AVALANCHE *is a more "widely circulated paper*, and therefore a more "leading paper." The *Appeal* says for the future it will charge for "charitable and religious notices ten cents per line." We "charge" nothing for either. Objects of "charity" can have from one line to a column in the AVALANCHE, free of "charge." We make no professions of sanctity, but regarding it the duty of the public press to promote morality and the cause of religion, we shall publish in those columns, free of charge, "religious notices," whether handed in by Catholic, Protestant, or Hebrew. We desire the public to distinctly understand we do not charge "ten cents per line" for "charitable and religious notices," "Notices" for "charitable and religious" objects can find a conspicuous place in the AVALANCHE, "without money and without price." "Our *modest*" and "charitable" neighbor further says: "Political notices must hereafter be paid for." The "political notices" which have heretofore appeared in the AVALANCAE have not been "paid for," and they will not be "paid for" in the future. We derive our support from the great Conservative-Democratic heart of the South, and it is our duty and our pleasure to publish "political notices" without being "paid for." Friends, send in your "political notices" *of* public meetings, *for* public meetings, anything having for its object the defeat of Radicalism and the triumph of equality, just e liberty, and they will find a conspicuous place in the AVALANCHE, which charges nothing for doing its duty to its party, its supporters and its principles. In order to relieve the *Appeal* of all future sensibility, we deem it necessary to say here that we regard it as the encyclopedia of all news; the essence, yea, the quintessence, of all intelligence; the cream of all politics; the sauce of all miscellany; the spice of all literature; the honey of all wisdom; the sugar of all science—in a word, it has reached the climax, the apex, the acme, the *ultima thule*, the *ne plus ultra* of newspaper perfection since it has commenced receiving "special dispatches" from Jackson and Little Rock.

THE interview between the President and the correspondent of the New York *World*, published on the first page of the AVALANCHE of this morning, will not fail to excite great interest throughout the country. It is semi-official in the manner in which it is introduced to the public, and we think it may be safely regarded as authentative. It indicates a clear conception by the President of the difficulties which surround him, and a firm purpose upon his part to perform his duty. This is all the country asks of him to do, and when he does that, the public hope and expectation, resting as it does upon a firm conviction of what it is right under the circumstances, will be gratified, and the masses will rally to his support and maintain him in his place against all comers. Should he hesitate, his friends may become confused, divided and paralyzed, and the Radical antagonists of the Constitution would become more vehement, audacious and triumphant. Should he attempt a tardy stand, the result would be the spectacle of himself, officially immolated with ulterior consequences, extending into the indefinite future, too disastrous to contemplate without horror; the South a Poland, the Union a consolidated central Government, doomed, inevitably, after a certain period of misgovernment, corruption, confusion, and anarchy—to the fate of all past experiments of violent consolidated Democracies. Let him act wisely and promptly, and the people will not fail him. Let him stand firm, and fear not, nor doubt not, nor hesitate, nor quail before the audacity of the worst of Radical traitors. The authors of the Constitution are with him. The founders and fathers of the Union are with him. The generations of our past history, of our better and happier days, are with him. And we devoutly trust and believe that that directing Providence is with him, which, from a position all the nobler to him from the social humbleness of its origin, has now raised him to be the President of what will, if administered on the basis of the Constitution, be the proudest nation on earth. Let him do this, and he will attain the grand eminence of having been the elected and ordained instrument of this sublime work, the salvation of his country in the consummated restoration of the Union under the Constitution, both unimpaired, and both forever imperishable.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of the Fortieth Congress.

Important Bills Reported By Committees.

Death of Hon. Elijah Hise, of Kentucky.

The Conservative Convention at Houston

Proceedings of the Louisiana Convention

Latest European News, per the Cable.

Foreign and Domestic Markets, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 24.

The bill recently introduced by Mr. Fessenden, for a reorganization of the Treasury Department, while increasing the salaries of several valuable clerks and other officers, will, if adopted, save to the Government about $200,000 annually.

In the Supreme Court to-day case No. 6 was the original State of Texas vs. White, Chiles, et al. It was argued on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from using or disposing of certain United States bonds obtained by them from the Confederate Military Board at the commencement of the war. The motion to dissolve the injunction was based upon the ground that Congress having determined that Texas was not a State in the Union for the purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of a suit in this Court.

General Peter Force died last night, aged seventy-seven years.

Baron Geroif, the Prussian minister, to-day delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary, etc., from the King of Prussia in his quality as President of the United States of North Germany. Speeches were delivered by him and the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to Mr. Logan's inquiry, has sent to the House a report, saying he has no reliable information that the recent investigations show that the National Banks, particularly in New York, have been in the habit of loaning their money on fancy stocks of fictitious value.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Donaldsonville forwards to General Buchanan, commanding the District of Louisiana, a complaint of the negroes on the Buena Vista plantations, whose wages have not been paid, and making an application for a remedy, inasmuch as there will not be another session of the District Court until the first Monday in May. The matter was laid before General Hancock, who says: "These parties are not without a remedy, for they can apply to the Judge of the Court, who by the laws of the State is authorized to hold an adjourned or special term; and the Court can best determine the rights of all parties concerned. The Major General commanding therefore directs that you instruct the Bureau agent at Donaldsonville to call upon the Judge of the District Court of the parish at once to hold a special term of his Court for the trial of these cases complained of, and in case of his failure or refusal to hold said term, the said agent will at once make such seizures of the crops and property, and sell the same, as may be requisite to secure the freedmen in their just dues."

In the Convention the day was consumed in discussing article 98 of the Constitution, and the amendments and substitutes therefor. This article forever disfranchises all persons convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery and other crimes punishable with hard labor; all the officers or leaders of guerrilla bands during the late war; and disfranchising until 1878 those disfranchised by the reconstruction acts. Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, January 24.

An arrival from San Domingo brings the following intelligence:

The Commanders sent out by President Cobial to obtain the assistance of ex-Presiden Geffrard, had returned unsuccessful.

The Dominican refugees on Turk's Island were in great destitution.

The war steamer Cappillio was sailing under the Haytian flag, and had on board troops and munitions of war.

Bouseish had all the positions in St. Domingo except the capital, which he was preparing to storm.

The latest accounts from St. Thomas report that the fever, in a malignant form, prevailed there. There had been no cases of cholera.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, January 24.

The Conservative Convention at Houston adjourned, after a stirring session. The resolutions declare that they are unalterably determined to oppose negro suffrage, and advise the voters to defeat the convention, if possible, and if not, to elect delegates who will oppose negro sugrage.

It is reported that there will be a convention called here, to unite the Johnson Democrats and moderate the Republicans.

General Hancock proceeded to Austin without stopping here.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 24.

Boersinou's *Zeitung* says the new French army bill materially increases Napolean's power, to insure and prompt him to a higher stand and bolder tone regarding European politics.

PARIS, January 24.

The *La Patrie* says that Russia is now the only power not in harmony with the rest of Europe.

It is said that the new French loan of 750,000,000 frances will nearly all be put in the market.

Fortieth Congress---First Session.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 24.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the regular appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommended. It appropriates between eighteen and nineteen millions.

It was ordered that the session to-morrow be devoted to a general debate.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, on January 14. It prevents the payment of coin for claims. It says that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the treasury for any claim in the following class of cases, arising during the rebellion, until further action of Congress:

First—On account of securing for imprisonment, or for damages or damages, and detention, or for transportation, whether by land or water.

Second—For transportation service, forage, etc., beyond the tariff rates fixed by the Quartermaster General during the war.

Third—For the use or occupation of land in the insurrectionary States, used for fortifications and other military defensive purposes during the war.

The bill was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Mangum, of Ohio; Maynard, of Tennessee; Washburne, of Illinois; Trimble, of Kentucky, and Pile, of Missouri.

The previous question was seconded, but pending the consideration of the question, Mr. Schenck, from the Conference Committee on the cotton tax, reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment, adding the following words: "Any cotton imported from foreign countries, on and after July 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty."

After some discussion, the previous question was seconded, and the report was disagreed to. Yeas, 9; Nays, 79.

Mr. Allison moved that a new Committee of Conference be appointed. Agreed to; and Mr. Allison, of Iowa, and Messrs. Trimble and Blair, of Michigan, were appointed.

The death of Judge Hise, of Kentucky, was announced, and then the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a message from the President, returning Thayer's resolution relative to Mr. Seddon, late Secretary of War, of the Confederate States of America, which was referred to the Military Committee. Also, a message in relation to equal rights in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morrill, Senator from Maine, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, the House bill to supply deficiencies in the administration of the Reconstruction acts, and for other purposes.

Mr. Morrill moved that the House recede from the Senate's amendment, striking out the section prohibiting the Departments from transferring from one bureau to another, and instructing the members not to receive any other newspaper than the *Congressional Globe*.

The motion to non-concur in the House amendments was carried.

Mr. Van Winkle reported from the Finance Committee a bill for securing the National currency by United States bonds, which was amended in one section so as to provide that the 7-30 notes be returned to the United States Treasury to be destroyed by mastication instead of burning. The bill was read the third time and passed as amended.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to whether the force in the custom House of New York had recently been increased, and whether such increase was needed by the public requirements.

Mr. Wilson also introduced the joint resolution for the relief of the destitute people in the South, which was passed.

The Reconstruction bill was then called, and debated at length, when on motion of Mr. Wilson, its further consideration was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Sumner called up the joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail officers to represent the United States at the forthcoming International Naval Exposition at Havre.

The death of the Hon. Elijah Hise, of Kentucky, was announced by the Secretary of the House, and M. Davis offered the usual resolutions, accompanying them by a brief speech. They were seconded by Mr. Hendricks, who also made a few remarks, whereupon they were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

STATE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Senator Senter on the Sixteenth Section.

The Speeches—The Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the Chattanooga Union.]

NASHVILLE, January 22.

The Convention effected a permanent organization at noon, by Senator Fowler taking the chair as President.

Senator Fowler said that Tennessee was in advance of all the other States, in inaugurating the new civilization; she is in the vanguard of progress of the human race isolated and alone. If successful, Tennessee will revolutionize the whole continent. She is surrounded by opposition. She has no support from the North. Retrogression with her is death.

Rev. Dr. Pearne, of Knoxville, made a very loyal prayer.

Letters were read. One from Brownlow was encouraging to loyalists and vindictive towards Democrats.

Senator Maynard regretted that the resolution of the Congressional Delegation in favor of the repeal of the 16th section, had not been acted upon.

A resolution was introduced, that it was the sense of the Convention that the odious sections should be repealed.

Senator Senter opposed it violently. He said that the negroes paid no taxes.

The negroes were very irate. A muss was impending, and was only staved off by the entrance of the Committee on Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted express devotion to the Union, whose government should be administered by the men who saved it. They express no loss of confidence in Thomas, but favor Grant for President, as Thomas declined. They are confident that under this loyal men will have the offices. They favor the resolution of the disloyal States on the basis of loyalty, and the rights of all loyal men. They indorse Congress. They say that Tennessee will never go back from the path of loyalty.

The Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of one white man and one negro from each Congressional District, with seven special, from the State.

Stokes is speaking to-night, trying to pacify the negroes, who are greatly excited by Senter's speech.

The following is a list of delegates appointed from the several Congressional Districts:

First District—C. J. McKinney, S. A. Bovell; alternates, D. Thornburg, Captain Hacker.

Second District—L. C. Houck, R. P. Eaton.

Third District—A. J. Sharp, W. W. Woodcock; alternates, J. A. Blackburn, J. C. Stone.

Fourth District—W. Y. Elliott, J. C. Walker; alternates, Dr. A. T. Wood and J. F. Shell.

Fifth District—H. H. Harrison, A. N. C. Williams; alternate, S. McKinley.

Sixth District—S. M. Arnell and J. J. Buck; alternates, C. C. Bean and Mr. Garner.

Seventh District—J. K. Hawkins and O. F. Brown.

Eighth District—Barbour Lewis and J. L. Winfield; alternates, M. C. Carter and John Aldrich.

As delegates for the State at large, Rev. Thomas Pearne, Hon. Joseph S. Fowler, T. B. Hamilton and Colonel W. B. Stokes were chosen, with power to select proxies.

Hon. Chas. Bradley, Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, has resigned.

All the parties concerned in the recent brutal prize fight at St. Louis, have been arrested.

The present Congress is inquiring into the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege.

The trial of General Cole for the murder of Mr. Hiscock, will commence in Albany on the 27th of January.

A band of runaway slaves were attacked in the forests of a province of Para, South America, by wild Indians, and all but five killed.

The cholera at Buenos Ayres is killing from eighty to one hundred and forty persons daily. Great numbers are fleeing to the country, and trade is stagnant.

A fire at Georgetown, Kentucky, Wednesday morning, destroyed M. E. Nichols & Co.'s hardware store, G. Maddox & Co.'s grocery store, S Schenck's confectionery, and an unoccupied house owned by A. W. Forwood. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

Montana dates to the 14th instant are just received. A dreadful homicide had occurred at McClellan Gulch, resulting in the death of a worthy young man named Smooth. His assailants were ruffians, two of whom, Doyle and Sullivan, had been arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....STANLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer.....C. D. STEINFURT.

Last night of the talented young tragedian, EDWIN ADAMS

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25th,
THE DRUNKARD and BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Tuesday, January 28—Lotti's Grand Opera Troupe.

WANTED—50 YOUNG LADIES. Apply between one and two o'clock at the Theater.

CHANGE OF TIME.

☞ Doors open at ½ quarter past seven; Curtain rises quarter to eight.

New Memphis Theater.

Sig. Lotti's Grand Opera.

SIGNOR LOTTI announces to the citizens of Memphis that he will give a short season of

FOUR GRAND OPERAS,

Commencing Tuesday Evening, January 28th,

As follows: MARTHA; FAUST; DER FREISCHUSTS; MAGIC FLUTE; supported by the following eminent artists: Prima Donna—MARIE FREDERICI; CLARA LANZA. PRIMA DONNA; Tenors—FRANZ HIMMER, Sig. LOTTI; Baritone—HEINRICH STAINER; Basso—Sig. WEINLICH, ANTON GRAFF; with full chorus and orchestra.

WILLIAM GROSCURTH.....Musical Director.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—General Admission, $1; Extra for Reserved seats, 50c; Family Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

Sale of Reserved seats will open Saturday, January 25th, at 11 o'clock a. m., at Katzenback's Music Store, 317 Main street.

ja24

VARIETIES THEATER.

CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

CHAS. H. H. BROOM.....Lessee and Proprietor.

BEHOLD THE ARRAY OF TALENT AT THIS TEMPLE OF MIRTH!

EMILLE AUGUSTA LAMBREAUX,
Miss HELEN DEVERE,
MISS LULA WHARTON,
MISS KATE FARRINGTON.

GRAND BALLET OF TWELVE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, under the direction of Miss EMILLE AUGUSTA LAMBREAUX, the Spanish Dancer.

JOHNNY HART and OSCAR WILLIS, the King and Prince of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

TONY BENTON, the Irish Lad.

DELAWARE BOYS, in their champion Double Clog.

Wanted—Twenty Ballet Girls.

Admission.....50 cents; | Private Boxes.....$5.00

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. ja16

GRAND BALL

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

St. Mary's Catholic Church,

AT THE

EXCHANGE BUILDING,

On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 28, 1868.

Tickets of Admission, $1.50.

ja22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tennessee, Friday, January 24, 1868.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," give the date of the list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Place the postage stamp on the upper right hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

A R—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed, with the writer's name, postoffice and State across the left hand end of the envelope on the face side, will be returned free of charge.

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered free by carriers.

☞ Office hours from eight a.m. to five p.m.
Sundays, from nine to ten o'clock a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Armstrong miss E — Archer mrs M E — Anderson mrs J

B

Brown mrs J P — Brown mrs E D — Bunch miss A
Bunker mrs A — Bradford miss M — Bronson miss L
Bradshaw miss E K 2 — Bradford miss A N — Bridges miss M W
Bryan mrs M J — Boyd S J — Bond mrs M E
Bishop mrs S — Blackburn mrs J — Bonner mrs A E
Benedict mrs T P — Beeson mrs F — Baily miss L
Bufford miss M — Bentley miss M

C

Culpepper mrs M — Crocker miss J — Crowdon miss E J
Cohen miss M — Cook miss M J — Collins miss L
Coff mrs M S — Collins mrs C A — Cocke miss S.
Carr mrs M — Coffin mrs M G 2 — Carlton miss J
Court-n L — Church L — Caraway mrs H
Car-ons mrs J — Casey mrs J — Bridges miss M W
Cavenagh mrs E — Carr J miss M W — Lennon miss S
Connolly mrs E G — Cates mrs M J

D

Driver J — Dyer mrs M — Driscoll C
Donise mrs M — Degen miss M — Dixon mrs A
Donaldson mrs M — Dorcey mis A G — Dixon L.
Devril miss E — Dewey mrs E — Dobson miss B
Davis miss L — Davis miss S A — Davis C
Davidson miss E

E

Earle mrs J — East miss L — Ellis mrs A M
Evans mrs A F — England miss E

F

Fulton miss J — Freeman miss W — Finley miss M

G

Greer mrs D S — Griffis mrs L — Graddy mrs M H 2
Gray miss M — Grey mrs G S — Gober mrs Dr
Goodrich mrs M S — Gilbert mrs N — Gilbert mrs E
Giles mrs M — Gleason mrs S M — Glider mrs M
Gillon M — Gartrell mrs S — Garibaldi mrs C

H

Holliday mrs F — Holloway miss S A — Hilton mrs A
Hill mrs M F — Henderson miss C — Henshell mrs S
Harding miss A — Hains mrs C — Howard miss A
Hayes miss F — Hammond miss E — Halstead miss E
Harrington miss F J (col) — Hawkins M — Hawkins M

J

Jones A — Jordan mrs M — Jefferson mrs L A
Jackson J M
Jackson P

K

Kruger Mrs J — Keeper mrs T — Kinney mrs R
Knapp mrs M A — Ketcham miss S L — Kelly Miss M

L

Lancaster mrs F — Lane miss F — Lane mrs J R
Lamoreaux A — Larkins mrs M — Lawler miss M A

M

Murphy miss S — Montagy mrs J P — Moore mrs M C 2
Moncrief mrs M — Moorland mrs M — Morrison mrs L M
Merriell mrs A — Mahone mrs M — Marriner mrs L M
Mahon mrs M — McCabe mrs A — May mrs A
McLeskie miss S — McCarroll miss S
McDermitt mrs M

P

Frew mrs S E — Powell mrs J V — Pope mrs E
Polk mrs M — Pierce mrs S — Pearce mrs L W
Pettway miss Rev'd T S — Phelps mrs S — Parrish miss M

R

Rogers mrs M A — Riely mrs C — River mrs R
Richerson miss A — Reid mrs B — Reedey miss P
Reid miss B — Reagan mrs A — Rankin mrs C
Ragsdale mrs M J — Roane mrs L C

S

Smith mrs K — Sullivan mrs S — Sullivan miss H
Sullivan mrs P — Sphere mrs M — Sullender miss C A
Stickney miss K J 2 — S arr miss S — Stow mis E
Stockwell mrs — Shinbrough mrs J V — Simonds E
Stocks ter mrs N — Spragu- miss H — Sparks miss E
Sheridan mrs M — Shumaker mrs N F — Sheldon mrs M
Shaw mrs S J — Sanders mrs A T — Scott mrs A E
Sanderson mrs E A

T

Trobell miss M — Turner mrs M A — Tony mrs N M
Townsley H — Thornton miss M J — Tagg miss L

V

Voorhees miss — Vint mrs S J — Vernen mrs M
Viery mrs M

W

Williams mrs S — Williams miss E 2 — Williams miss H
Wyche mrs Dr B G — Ward miss A — Willis miss A
Wilkison mrs S — Whalen mrs M — White mrs W L
Whinmers A M — West mrs A — Welsh mrs S

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Andrews F — Aines F — Armstrong G B 8
Allen J A — Anderson J W — Ashworth J
Allen L N — Adams L — Andrews R L
Alexander S M 2 — Appleby W B — Acklyn Col W
Aymeil W — Allen W

B

Blake A — Bynum Col B C D — Blockwell D
Blockburn D C (col) — Blair D — Benson G
Bledsoe P (col) 3 — Bonham G — Bennett J
Burns J W — Barns J — Bratton J F
Brooks Dr J E — Blockwell J B — Bowman J E
Bates J — Burs-anks J — Berry J H
Brown J — Banks J — Brown L
Bryan Dr W M — Bonard M — Barber E (col)
Blake S R — Bales S — Buford s R
Barbour T T — Bell W H — Burns W
Bowden W — Bryan Dr W A

C

Clarke A R — Castrill & White — Clayton & Saunders
Davis A E — Cobnle A — Childs A (col) 2
Carey & Ross — Chatman A — Cull B
Cobb G — Carrol R — Caldwell E W
Cramer F — Chardron F F — Crawford M W
Cullen M — Clifford H B — Casey J
Cowdon — Cowd

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, [illegible] JANUARY 25, 1868

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail Daily	1:30 P.M.	1:45 P.M.
Grand Junction Accommodation (daily ex. Sunday)	6:20 P.M.	10:30 A.M.
Somerville Accommodation, (daily, ex. Sunday)	4:00 P.M.	5:30 P.M.

Railroad time eleven minutes faster than city time. Ticket Offices, 278 Main street and at Depot.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	2:35 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Senatobia Accommodation	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Freight	4:15 P.M.	7:00 A.M.

Express runs daily. Accommodation and Freight daily ex. cept Sunday. Time to New Orleans 18 hours and 50 minutes.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	3:10 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Night Express	2 5 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Somerville Accommodation	10:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.

Railroad time is fifteen faster than city. Ticket office No. 278 Main street. Depot head of Main st[illegible].

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at 2:30 P.M.

For Charleston, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, New York, Nashville and all cities South and East, at 12:45 P.M.

For New Orleans, Canton, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 2:15 P.M.

All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee Southern and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at 2:15 P.M.

All Stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Branch railroads, at 1:45 P.M.

All Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Memphis and Ohio, Decatur, Selma and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads, at 12:45 P.M.

ROBERT C. [illegible], Postmaster.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Captain J. C. Thrall is our only authorized traveling agent. He is empowered by us to make collections, receive subscriptions, and establish news agencies in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Alabama. His receipts will be recognized by us.

M. C. GALLAWAY & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorising them to collect.

M. C. GALLAWAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE will from this date (7th day of December, 1867) refuse to pay the individual bills of any person connected with the paper. No debts against the AVALANCHE will be paid unless they originate in the office.

NOTICE—COMMERCIAL BANK.—Those who owe the AVALANCHE for either advertising or subscriptions, previous to November 1st, 1867, can pay the same by checks on the Commercial Bank at par.

NOTICE TO THE PATRONS OF THE AVALANCHE.—Persons indebted to the AVALANCHE previous to the 1st day of December, 1867, will settle the same with L. O. Rives, Esq., attorney at-law, No. 303 Main street over Masseth's drug store, or collection will be enforced by law on or after the 15th of February, 1868.

The members of the Shelby county Executive Committee will please meet at the office of the Chairman on Saturday, January 25th, at two o'clock p.m. for the transaction of important business. Promptly attendance is especially enjoined upon all.

By order M. D. L. STEWART, Chairman.

Dolbear's Commercial College, 230 Main street, open the entire year. Lessons in book keeping, writing, arithmetic, French, Spanish, etc., etc.

CONTINUED.—The trial of the prisoners for the killing of Connell will be resumed at nine o'clock this morning.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, services in the Criminal Court room, Greenlaw building. Preaching to-morrow at eleven a.m., and seven p. m., by the Pastor, Rev. F. A. Mason.

SPRING SESSION.—The fourth session of the Memphis Female Seminary will open on Monday, January 27. No. 149 Second street.

ANNIE D. HAILE, Principal.

POCKET BOOK STOLEN.—The pocket book of H. O Hendon, of Arkansas, was stolen from him, standing near the depot of the Memphis and Ohio railroad. It contained $115 and several notes.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES.—This morning at ten o'clock at the auction rooms of W. H. Fassnacht & Co., No. 300 Second street, will be sold for cash a fine lot of clothe, gentlemen and boys wearing apparel, underwear, gloves, neck-ties, etc., etc.

THE CONCERT.—It will be seen from the correspondence, in another column, that Mr. Leo Wheat will give another concert. We are glad of this, because home talent should be encouraged, and we honestly believe that but few better pianists exist, either in this country or in Europe.

CLOSING SALE.—This morning at ten o'clock the closing sale of the stock of John A. Dickinson will take place at his warerooms, No. 256 Second street. The assortment of the Board of Aldermen to be a beautiful solid rosewood parlor set, covered in satin brocatelle; superb lace curtains and velvet carpets.

All who are interested in the raffle for the fine oil portrait of the Rev. Father Rotshford, for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan's Fair, are hereby notified that a meeting will occur this evening, the 27th instant, at half past seven o'clock, at the Young Men's Sodality Rooms, near St. Peter's church, Adams street.

[COMMUNICATED]

Not having been called upon by "Many Friends," "Many Voters," or "Conservative," "Vindex" etc., to become a candidate for County Trustee, I have, after a *deliberation* of three weeks, and at the *urgent solicitation of myself*, consented to become a candidate. I would therefore respectfully ask that my friends may be spared the trouble and expense of *urging* upon me an office I *desire* to have.

A. WOODWARD.

THE WORSHAM HOUSE.—We intend this morning to speak of one of the best institutions in the city, and that is the Worsham House. Charging cheaper rates than almost any house in Memphis, its fare is as good as the best, and everything which courtesy and the idea of refined hospitality can do for a guest is done by Mr. Worsham. Mr. C. B. Galloway, the proprietor, is one of the finest gentlemen in our midst, and we *know* that he has the capacity to keep a hotel.

THE LOTTI COMBINATION.—This troupe opens on next Tuesday night at the New Memphis Theater. The company comprise Mollies Fredericl, Carlo Lang, and Sophie Quinto, prima donnas; Heinrich Steinke, baritone, Herr Franz Himmer, and Signor Lotti, tenor; and Herr J. Wehrsieh and Her Anon Graff, basso, supported by full chorus and orchestra. W. Grosciith is the musical director. The operas selected are Martha, Faust, Der Freishuiz and the Magic Flute. The sale of reserved seats will take place to-day, at eleven o'clock, at Katzenbach's music store.

TENNESSEE.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance adjourned on Thursday, to meet again on the 23d of April, at Gallatin, Tennessee. From the report of the Grand Scribe we learn there are about eighty Divisions, with a membership of over 4,000. Mr. T. H. Locke was appointed Deparlment Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch for West Tennessee, embracing the counties of Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, McNairy, Tipton and Haywood. The three branches of the Order will meet in Nashville in May, when delegates from all parts of North America will assemble.

PERSONAL.—Captain Thomas S. Hays has purchased an interest in the Nashville *Union and Dispatch*, and is to be its business manager. Mr. Hays will prove quite an acquisition.

Among the arrivals at the Gayoso, yesterday, we notice that of our old friend, Captain L. H. Mangum, of Helena, the gallant Aid de Camp, during the war, of the lamented Claburne.

Colonel Thomas C. Flourney, of Arkansas, his many friends will be glad to learn, is in town at the Gayoso.

Major General Gordon Granger returned to his headquarters at this post, yesterday. This will be good news to our people, to were afraid, from a newspaper rumor, that he would be transferred to some other field of duty. The gallant General is at his old lodgings at the Gayoso.

General R. C. Foster, of Nashville, is at the Gayoso.

Colonel C. Fellowes, of New Orleans; Colonel Th. Flourney, of Arkansas; Major Turner, of Richmond, Virginia, and Colonel R. N. Nibbett, of Virginia, may be found enjoying the genial hospitality of Colonel Cockrell, at the Gayoso House.

A CARD.—In justice to acting Mayor McDavitt, we publish the following card, which he yesterday sent to the evening papers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, January 24, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am sorry to see that in my call for a meeting of citizens this afternoon, I did not make the invitation apply generally to all tax payers and good citizens, who have the interests of the city at heart. The list was prepared hurriedly, and no Israelite's name was intentionally omitted. Many of them are good citizens, and I hope to see them present, with all others who feel an interest in the welfare of the city. We wish it distinctly understood that in the government of the city we will try to act for the best interest of the whole people, without regard to any particular religious or political sect or party.

Respectfully, E. McDAVITT,
Mayor, *pro tem.*

THE LAW AND CRIMINAL COURT CLERKSHIP.—As a good deal of controversy in regard to this clerkship has been indulged in upon the street, we publish the following certificate of election issued to Mr. Donovan by Governor Johnson's election commissioner. Mr. Donovan was qualified in October, 1864, and consequently his term of office does not expire until March next. The following is a copy of the record:

[copy of Certificate from Record Book 15, page 1.]

This is to certify that at the election held by me on the 16th of June, 1865, by order of Governor Andrew Johnson, to fill the office of Clerk of the Common Law and Criminal Courts of Memphis, Tennessee, John Donovan, Esq., received the highest number of votes at said election for said office.

E. T. MORGAN,
Commissioner to hold said election.

A true copy from the record.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, D. C.

NEW RULE IN BANKRUPTCY.—As a matter of general interest to our readers, we publish the following new rule in bankruptcy, made by Judge Trigg:

Ordered, That in all the petitions filed after this date, there shall be deposited $100, to secure said costs and

That all petitioners in bankruptcy who have filed their petitions in this Court, and have not deposited the sum of $100, are hereby ordered to deposite a sum sufficient, in addition to the amount already deposited, to make an aggregate of $100; and further, that no further action will be taken in such cases until this is done;

Provided, However, that the first meeting of creditors shall be held in the cases in which warrants have been served, and that examinations of bankrupts and other witnesses may be had in such cases; and provided, further, that nothing herein shall interfere with the rights and duties of the Register, Clerk, Marshal, or Assignees in said cases last mentioned.

Be it further ordered, That in no case shall a discharge in bankruptcy be granted until all the costs in such cases are paid.

MEETING AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL

Assemblage of the Monied Men of Memphis.

Schemes to Relieve the Present Financial Embarrassment.

In accordance with the call of Acting Mayor McDavitt, a large number of the property holders and influential men of Memphis assembled in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, at three o'clock, to consult as to the best means of relieving the city of its present financial embarrassment.

The meeting was called to order by placing Alderman Swayne in the chair, when Acting Mayor McDavitt proceeded to state the present financial condition of the city, and to suggest what appeared to him the only feasible means of overcoming the present crisis, and that was for the property holders of Memphis to come forward, uphold the hands of the present city authorities in their efforts to run the Government. It was necessary that they should have money, and without this essential, nothing could be done—the wheels of government would stop at once. There was no money coming into the Treasury from taxes, and there would not be until the present immense amount of city scrip was retired. It was to the interest of all that this thing should be done, and if the city government could be carried on for five months without an additional issue of scrip it would result in much benefit to the property holders. He submitted the following cash estimate necessary to carry on the city government and asked for its immediate subscription.

Approximate Estimate of the Current Expenses of the City of Memphis, January, 1868.

SALARIES.	Per month.
Mayor	$[illegible] 00
City Controller	166 66
City Register	333 33
City Treasurer	166 66
City Attorney	166 66
City Engineer	166 66
City Sergeant at Arms	140 00
City nurse, Commital ner	75 00
City Keeper of Court Square	83 33
City Keeper of Market and Auction square	83 33
City Market Master, North market	83 33
City Market Master, Second market	83 33
City Dredge Boat Keeper	50 00
City Janitor	50 00
City Hospital Physician	166 66 $2,166 66
Contin. ent office expenses, etc., etc., say	941 72
	$5,000 00

COMMISSIONS ON COLLECTIONS.	
Property Tax Collector, (Contingent uncertain.)	
Privilege Tax Collector, do	
Wharfinger, do	
CITY HOSPITAL.	
Employes, nurses, cooks, etc., etc., say 20, about	$[illegible] 00
Supplies for hospital, say	1,0[illegible] 00
Contingent,	250 00 $2,000 00
	$5,000 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Chief of Fire Department	$175 00
Four Captains fire steamers—at $[illegible]	600 00
four Assistant Engineers—at $75	300 00
One Captain Hook and Ladder Company	150 00
One Watchman, Hook and Ladder Co[illegible], say	00 00
No. 1 Fire Hose House	75 00
Thirty-one firemen—at $10	3,[illegible] 00
Keeper House for beams, fuel, repairs, etc., say	1,000 00
Contingencies	375 00 $6,000 00
	$11,[illegible] 00
Sundry contingencies	500 00
	$12,000 00
Salary of Aldermen, ect., twenty, say	500 00
	$12,500 00

The next speaker was City Attorney Morgan, who succinctly explained the petition taken and request made by the acting Mayor. He had seen much of the inside workings of municipal affairs, and he had to say that much of the present complication would have been avoided had the property holders of Memphis taken that interest in the affairs of the city which they should have done. The city had now as good a Board of Aldermen as any corporation ever had, but without the assistance of the property holders in this matter they could not go ahead. The meeting was for the purpose of devising means to carry on the city government without an additional issue of scrip; and he guaranteed that if they selected this plan, the Board of Aldermen would stand by it, and vote for every measure of economy. He took occasion to say that he could find but one man who would go upon the city's bonds in the injunction cases; and when called upon for the gentleman's name, he said he was proud to say it was W. B. Greenlaw. The people were taxed to death, and notwistanding this tremendous taxation, there was no money going into the treasury on account of scrip issued by previous administrations, military and otherwise.

Mr. Bingham wished to ask the gentleman whether the city government was responsible for all the city scrip issued.

Mr. Morgan said that was a legal question which he was now prepared to answer. The scrip was on the market, and it was ruining the city. The subscription asked by Mr. McDavitt would be no loss to property holders, for they would get their money back in a credit for taxes.

Speeches were made by quite a number of gentlemen, all of which showed the right spirit, and gave glorious promise that the first step in the right direction had been taken.

Mr. Bingham moved that a Committee of ten be appointed in conjunction with the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen to take the matter into consideration.

Mayor McDavitt objected to this course, and contended that relief, to be of any good to the city, must come immediately, and suggested the following for the immediate signature of the gentlemen present:

We, the undersigned, agree to pay to the city of Memphis the sum annexed to our names, in such amounts or installments as may be required by the Committee. The subscription is made to pay the current expenses of the city government for the amount so paid by us is to be placed to our credit on the city's books, and to draw six per cent. interest, and, when the last installment is made, we are to receive the notes of the city, payable on the 1st of January, 1869.

It was then moved that the appointment of the committee be deferred, and that the chairman publish them in the different papers.

The Tax Collector, being called upon, stated that the whole amount of taxes now due the city was about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Bingham wanted the tax payers now present to agree to pay their taxes monthly in advance, and he said that would overcome the difficulty.

Mr. Greenlaw did not think such a scheme practicable from the fact that the tax books and assessments were not made out and would not be for three months.

Colonel Robertson Topp then offered the following resolutions;

Resolved—That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to report to a future meeting:

First.—The liabilities of the city.

Second.—Other suggestions as to the best means of paying or of funding this debt.

Third.—That the committee suggest the best means to raise money to defray current monthly expenses.

Fourth.—That the committee report whether any legislation is necessary, and if so what.

After some more discussion, the resolutions of Mr. Topp, and the whole matter, was referred to the Committee of ten, consisting of the following:

Robertson Topp, J. M. Hill, Eugene Magevenу, J. A. Bingham, H. G. Smith, James Rider, Joseph H. Williams, Amos Woodruff, W. B. Greenlaw, W. M. Farrington.

E. McDavitt, D. Ruffin, E. W. Wickersham, Paul Cloulla, R. R. Brown, Finance Committee.

The meeting adjourned to meet next Thursday at two o'clock, when the Committee will, we hope, be prepared to report some tangible and practical measure for the benefit of the city.

Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, January 24, 1868.

PROFESSOR LEO. WHEAT—*Sir:* A large number of our citizens having been deprived, by the extreme inclemency of the weather, of sharing in the delight afforded those who attended your concert, on Wednesday evening, we would ask that it be repeated at an early day. In doing so we feel assured we represent the general wish of the music loving portion of this community.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

J. H. McMahon,	Albert Pike,
Jno. Ainslie,	W. J. Pickett,
Geo. Gardner,	John P. Trezevant,
J. G. Lonsdale,	E. Miles Willett,
Jno. G. Lonsdale, jr.,	Thomas H. Allen,
Leon. Trousdale,	W. B. Greenlaw,
Jno. Heart,	Joseph S. Williams,
Jno. S. Toof,	F. F. Bowen,
Jno. T. Shirley,	Wm. H. Taylor,
Robt. C. Giles,	W. G. Leland,
Chas. Jones,	Marland L. Perkins.
Richard H. Sylvester,	M. C. Gallaway.

MEMPHIS, January 24, 1867.

To Messrs. McMahon, Albert Pike, Thos. H. Allen and others:

GENTLEMEN: Fully appreciating the high compliment paid me in the card just received, it is with pleasure that I fix next Monday night, 27th instant, for the repetition of the concert given on last Wednesday night.

Believe me, gentlemen, most sincerely yours,
LEO WHEAT.

New Subscribers.

The following new subscribers were added to our list yesterday. We again thank our friends, and will endeavor to make the AVALANCHE what all honest men should wish it to be—a fearless and untrammeled exponent of public opinion:

John Oakey,	W J Clemmens,
Miss E Graham,	J Heidel,
John J Armstrong,	Edward Bassett,
Thos Bennett,	Rev W A Sample,
Martin Bilger,	Frank Reilly,
Morris Doyle,	Dennis Sexton,
Mr. Sommerhaulter,	T C Oakley,
J Baldridge,	Mrs. Grooms,
J S Grant,	John Wilkinson,
Mrs H Morgan,	G Widrig,
J A Doherty,	J J Wiggs,
R K Craft,	Dr F M Petley,
Jas S Rawlings,	A Hasberg,
E Loader	T D Franklin,
Jas Parks,	Henry Hunsmar,
J F Washington,	H W Barren,
J S Crutchfield—33.	

Democratic Meeting.

RALEIGH, January 14, 1868.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of the Sixth Civil District of Shelby county, assembled at the store of Mr. S. M. Allen, on this day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Memphis, on the 15th day of February, to nominate candidates for county offices for Shelby county, to be elected on the first Saturday in March next,

On motion of Mr. J. R. King, Mr. Jefferson Messick was called to the chair, and Dr. George K. Duncan appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, by unanimous consent, Henry Williford, Dr. W. B. McSpadden, J. M. Coleman and E. M. Bell were appointed said delegates.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several Democratic papers in the city of Memphis, and the delegates requested to attend.

On motion,

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn.

JEFFERSON MESSICK, Chairman.
GEORGE K. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received the New York Clipper, Metropolitan Record, Turf, Field and Farm, Irish People, Irish Citizen, Criminal Zeitung, Kelly's Weekly, Last Sensation, New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Banner of Light, Boston Pilot, London Society for January, Hunt's Magazine for January, Harper's Magazine for February, and dailies from every where.

THANKS.—The Southern Express Company will accept our thanks for files of late papers.

THE DUDOSE CONTEMPT CASE.

Argument of Mr. Randolph for the Petitioner.

The DeRose habeas corpus case was taken up on yesterday. Mr. Henry resumed his argument on behalf of the County Court, and followed the line pursued by his colleague, Mr. Hudson. The points relied upon we presented on yesterday. The only new cases cited were those under the English practice. Mr. Henry admitted, however, "that if the commitment sets forth what was the contempt, this Court could look to those facts set forth, and decide whether or not a contempt was committed; but if no facts were so set forth, this Court could not examine into it. He insisted that the facts set forth constitute a contempt. Mr. Henry addressed the Court for nearly two hours, making quite an able speech.

Mr. Randolph, counsel of the petitioner, made the closing argument in the case, but not concluding at the time of adjournment, the case was continued over to this morning at 10 o'clock. He commenced by saying that he did not appear at the bar of the Court to countenance resistance to lawful authority, or to do anything to obstruct the administration of justice, but it was a well established fact that this matter arose out of a personal difficulty, having nothing to do with any court of justice. It was a means of redress resorted to by a judicial officer to revenge a private injury, he being at the time outside of the Court, and merely a private citizen. That the case of contempt is purely technical, and must be abhorrent to an American citizen. It is necessary that courts protect themselves from contempts, but when courts go outside of judicial action to revenge personal injuries, the Judge places himself in a contemptible position. No citizen can be restrained of his liberty without warrant or process of law. Cited the Mitigo case, 4th Wallace, where the habeas corpus the first question is: Is the party legally held in custody. Legal custody is by a proper warrant. The Constitution provides that every warrant, writ or process shall run in the name of the State. 11th Humphreys, Mayor and Aldermen of Nashville vs Perie. If this defect appears on the face of the writ, the prisoner must be discharged.

The Court—Mr. Henry contended that the process could be amended if found defective.

Mr. Randolph—You cannot amend a criminal process. You may arrest upon a new one. Can any one produce a precedent for this writ? A County Judge can issue no such process, even with all the plenitude of his powers. There is no law authorizing him to issue such a process, signing himself "Thomas Leonard, Judge." Jeffreys would have had too much respect for his knowledge of law, even if he had no respect for the law itself, to have issued such a thing—cited 4th Sneed, to show that Thomas Leonard was not a judge, merely a county officer, a chairman of a defunct County Court.

Judge Leonard.—The gentleman is traveling out of the record. I call him to order.

The Court—Mr. Randolph, you are somewhat personal, and clearly out of order.

Mr. Randolph.—I do not intend to be personal, but merely intend to characterize his official acts as they appear upon the face of the papers issued by this County Court to arrest these parties. It does not appear upon this paper; it should have been set forth, that the County Court was sitting, or can be held upon such a paper as this, for it is impossible to give it a baptismal name; it is nothing. This is merely a proceeding of a private character, not of a court, not of a court, no court can be styled so when it exceeds its jurisdiction. Cited Broom's Legal Maxims. Judge Leonard is nothing more than a private citizen, whatever he may consider himself. This court is not revising the action of a court, but the action of a man assuming to be what he is not. A County Court is a court of limited jurisdiction, not certainly of superior jurisdiction. Cited Hurd on Habeas Corpus, to show that where a process is void or illegal a writ of habeas corpus is the remedy. Had the county authority to issue such a writ as this signed by Judge Leonard? No odor of sanctity clings around a court when it exceeds its proper authority, either intentionally or through ignorance. No general jurisdiction attaches to the County Court on the subjects of contempt. But for a special statute, the Judge thereof would have no power to punish for contempt at all. There is no record in this paper, nothing to act upon, whether this Court be of inferior or superior jurisdiction, no presumption of jurisdiction can attach. It must clearly appear upon the record. In summary proceedings everything must appear upon the record. The recital in this paper shows that the defendants were not present when this writ was issued. The defendants were tried when absent without notice—fined $25 without hearing, and then imprisoned until the fine was paid and ten days thereafter, and until they purge themselves of the contempt. Where can such an example of tyranny be found? A Judge assaulted—necessarily offended—assuming a vindictive part, even employing counsel to prosecute, and intending to keep these parties in prison until his revenge is sated, or until they purge themselves of contempt. This paper shows that the assaulted for acts done in his official duty. We wish those acts could be shown to this Court. They would prevent a prosecution. Are other courts to sit idly by and afford no protection to the citizens thus persecuted? The e is a maxim of law—wherever there is a right there is a remedy. The Supreme Court in the Mitigo case has set a noble example to other courts in matters of this character, and this decision was made in a time of war, and now in these "piping times of peace" cannot Courts afford a redress for such an injury? Judge Leonard is not omnipotent like a parliament. (Cited 5th Vergee ex parte Martin.) This case was decided before our statute regulating proceedings in contempt was framed. (Cited Meigg's Digest on contempts.) It never was intended by the framers of the Constitution, in 1834, that it should establish unlimited powers in courts; they intended to limit such. (Cited Underwood's case in 2d Humphrey, to show the necessity of giving parties notice of trial.) No such notice was given these defendants by Judge Leonard. (Cited 25th Vermont, Judge Reddield, to show how illegal the action of the Judge was in this proceeding.) Every party must be published according to law, or not punished at the will of Judge Leonard, but for a time fixed. When, in the opinion of Judge Leonard, such privileges parties have purged themselves of contempt? [Read the sections of the Code in regard to contempts.] The County Court being an inferior court, can only fine ten dollars; it has no power to imprison. Judge Leonard has only the power of a Justice of the Peace. What an instrument of tyranny would such power be in the hands of certain judicial officers, were no restrictions to be imitted. Judge Leonard, as in the Van Ness case, might have ordered the defendants to beg his pardon on their knees, before they could have been purged of contempt.

At this point, the Court adjourned over to this morning, at the usual hour. Mr. Randolph will resume his speech at ten o'clock a.m.

UNFORTUNATE.

A Man Shot in an Examining Court.

A most unfortunate affair, no matter in what light we may view it, occurred yesterday in the Criminal Court room, during the trial of the prisoners, charged with the killing of Mike Connell in this city. We were present ourselves, but from an eye witness in whom we have implicit reliance, we subjoin the following account of the occurrence, premising, however, that some contend that Malone shot himself, while endeavoring to draw a pistol to shoot Mr. Bullock; and others, that he was shot by some person in the crowd which closed around the gentlemen when the excitement commenced. In advance of the former theory, it is asserted that Malone's pocket and clothing were on fire, and that several persons intervened between him and the object of his attack, if such he intended to make. The following are the incidents of the affair as detailed to us: Colonel Gantt was making the closing argument for the defense when Mr. John Bullock interrupted him, and stated that he was using authorities in his closing argument which he should reply to in his opening.

Colonel Gantt—While you were out of the room I read them to Van Anderson.

Judge Bullock—Did you read the authorities or tell him the page to refer to?

Colonel Gantt—I referred him (Van Anderson) to the authorities, and he flippantly said, I understand them, Judge.

Judge Bullock—In the opening you told us the books you referred to, but did not specify cases. If you propose to argue them yourself, I shall insist upon the right to reply.

Colonel John Sale said something which was not understood.

Judge Bullock—Did you read them to him?

Colonel Gantt—It's getting late; the gentleman insists that the authorities have not been read; we will read them now, and give him an opportunity to reply.

Judge Bullock—I prefer reading them now, before you close, and let me reply to them.

Colonel Gantt—It's getting late, and I prefer to adjourn this case until to-morrow.

Judge Bullock—I am willing that the gentleman should continue this case until to-morrow, professedly to get a witness, but really to prepare himself for a second speech.

Colonel Gantt—I wish to inform the gentleman that I made no application for a continuance, "ostensibly to get a witness, but really to prepare a speech."

Judge Bullock—You did ask for a continuance for this purpose.

Colonel Gantt—I will settle this case with you sir.

Judge Bullock—You may do so at any place outside of the court house.

This ended the cross-fire between the attorneys, when Tom Malone, who was sitting on the table inside the bar immediately in front of Colonel Gantt, rose and said to Gantt, "I would not take that from any body." Judge Bullock then turned toward Tom Malone, from whom he was distant about six feet, and said in an excited and peremptory manner:

"I understand you have come here *armed*, for the purpose of carrying this case through. I wish you to understan.l that you cannot browbeat me. I am here as a lawyer in defense of my client, and you cannot interfere with me."

At the time Malone was sitting on the table, leaning against the wall, with both of his hands in his overcoat pocket, and both pockets pushed forward from the pressure. He stood up directly facing Bullock, and made an advance toward him. A voice in the crowd was heard saying, "By G—d, yon have no right to insult Bullock," then loud cries of "Order!" from the deputy sheriffs, the Justice and the counsel; and, during the excitement, the discharge of a pistol was heard, and Tom Malone was shot unto death. The ball took effect in the neighborhood of the seventh rib, and last night the physician was of the opinion that it would prove mortal. In the beginning of this article we have given two versions of the affair, neither of which we vouch for, but this thing we do say, that the interruption, the language and the actions of Mr. Malone were each and all an insult to the Court, for which he should, if the unfortunate affair had not occurred, have been expelled from the court room.

NEW MEMPHIS.—The attendance at the benefit of Mr. Adams, last night, was poor; but notwithstanding this the pieces went off well, and in playing his character in the "Dramatist" he reminded us of Murdoch in his palmiest days. He is an actor who should be encouraged, and we hope our people will see to it that his merits will be recognized. To-night will be presented the "Drunkard," and "Black Eyed Susan."

Hegeman's Cod Liver Oil is pronounced by a cloud of witnesses unrivaled, because it is pure New Foundland oil, and therefore superior to that prepared elsewhere.

The greatest closing out sale of the season at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams. Their salesmen have positive orders to sell goods regardless of cost or value.

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.* The following case has been set specially for trial to-day:

Bielock & Co. vs Meikle, Mason and Smith.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*C. F. Trigg, Judge.*—Yesterday Mr. C. S. Robinson and Mr. Isaac Morrison were sworn in and admitted as attorneys of this Court.

In the case of the United States vs. distillery, property of Kellog, the demurrer was sustained and case dismissed.

The following cases of violation of the revenue laws were also dismissed:

United States vs. John Cosgrove.
United States vs. C. C. Robbins.

An order of reference was entered in the case of Brinkley vs. Smith, in regard to the receivership and rents.

To-day the case of the United States vs. Postal is set for trial.

The following additional petitions in Bankruptcy have been filed up to January 23d, 1868:

Ben Phelan, Shelby county.
J Hubbard Borum, Lauderdale county.
John Aldridge, McNairy county.
Simeon Pump, Shelby county.
J Groswald, Shelby county.
A J Hoskins, McNairy county.
Albert Kraft, Shelby county.
Joseph Croom, Madison county.
Isham M Bowling, Hardeman county.
Solomon Brantham, Hardeman county.
J F Hall, Hardeman county.
W J Hopkins, Lauderdale county.
Milton H Page, Shelby county.

HEGEMAN'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—Our oil has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and is warranted pure New Foundland oil. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seaboard is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. Prepared by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—Buy tickets in the "Grand Special Scheme of the Raleigh Mineral Springs." Office at the Phœnix Insurance company's, 280 Main street. Tickets, $5. Im

Merchants and planters, be sure to look at the bargains at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street. Their goods will and must be sold regardless of cost or value.

M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, have brought from their wholesale to their retail department a large lot of new goods, which must be sold immediately regardless of cost or value.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

All you economical housewives who want prints at 12½c; 4-4 bleached domestics, 10c; Canton flannels at 20 cents; towels, crash table cloth, call on M. Kraus & Co., No. 218 Main street. Their great closing out sale still continues.

The great rush still continues at the closing out sale of M. Kraus & Co., No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to state to their customers and friends that they have made considerable reduction in their general expenses, and are enabled to furnish suits made from the best imported goods at a price to compete with other cities. Call and examine for yourselves.

2w Merchant Tailors, 21 Madison street.

Important to gentlemen who need the following: Shirts, undershirts, drawers, socks, collars, and a complete stock of furnishing goods. Call at the great closing out sale of the season, where you get them at half price, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

Ladies, don't fail to look at those fine cloaks and shawls at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, and the entire stock must be sold this season. They must be sold regardless of cost or value.

REOPENED.—The palatial saloon known as the "Senate Chamber," on the alley in the rear of Kremer's, will be reopened on Saturday next, in the interest of L. Rocco. A fine lunch will be spread, and the best liquors to be found in the city will always be on hand. This saloon is one of the finest fitted up in the country, and, from the character of the man who will superintend it, its conduct will be worthy of the fame it has so deservedly possessed. There is also connected with this establishment a splendid billiard room, containing six fine tables. This room is finely fitted up, and the lovers of the game can pass their time very agreeably. 3t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A cough, a cold or a sore throat requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanent throat disease or consumption is often the result. Brown's Bronchial Troches, having a direct influence to the seat of these diseases, are offered to the public. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumptive and throat diseases, Troches are used with always good success. Singers and public speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. eodtm

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so, by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

jan5 1mw

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for many years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to affect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by, any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here say. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac-similie of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price only thirty-five cents per bottle. Office—No. 13 Dutch street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada eod

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

The weather yesterday was pleasant. The river is receding steadily, with a good channel depth. At St. Louis the river is receding slowly, with the weather moderating and thawing, and prospects of an early resumption of navigation between Cairo and St. Louis. The Ohio is rising at Pittsburg, with five feet in the channel. The weather at that point, Cincinnati and Louisville is moderating, with the ice disappearing. At Louisville the river is falling slowly, with five feet seven inches in the canal, and nine feet in the lower Ohio. The ice, though thick and heavy between Cincinnati and Louisville, does not suspend navigation, but retards it considerably. White river is falling, with five feet in the channel to Augusta. The Arkansas is receding, with two feet in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.

The river is rising, with six feet three inches in the canal. The weather is clear, with the thermometer at 29°.

The Dexter departed for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, January 24.

The river is rising fast. There are now fifteen feet four inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 24°.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Liberty No. 2, White river.
" Mayflower, Evansville.
" Sherman, New Orleans.
" Guidon, Little Rock.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Natoma, St. Francis river.
" Darling, Cincinnati.
" Sherman, Cincinnati.

IN PORT.

Liberty No. 2, Guidon, Goldfinch, Countess, Mayflower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business was fair on the wharf, with a small list of boats in port receiving and discharging. The mud is rapidly drying up. Cotton is offering very freely for Cincinnati

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

H. G. HALLAWAY & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms—Daily paper, per annum, in advance, $12; Weekly $2. Advertisements inserted at $1 per square for first insertion and 50 cents each subsequent insertion. Twenty cents per line for editorial notices.

OFFICE:
In our new building, No. 32 Jefferson street, near the corner of Main.

SUCCESSFUL GAME OF PUSH PIN

The Dead Brought to Life.

The Aberdeen (Mississippi) *Examiner*, of Saturday, says: "A few days since a little son of Mr. Bean, who resides near this city, after a severe illness, died to all appearance. Two young ladies and a servant volunteered to keep watch during the night. At about twelve o'clock the servant was noticed to be asleep, when one of the young ladies picked her with a pin, which caused her to suddenly jump and scream. This aroused the supposed dead child, alarming the inmates of the room greatly. Upon examination it was found that the child was growing warm, and in a short time it was running about."

The Vote in the House on the New Reconstruction Bill.

The revolutionary measure which passed the House Tuesday, passed as follows, by a vote of 124 to 45. Every vote in the affirmative was cast by the Radicals, and every vote in the negative by Democrats, except that of Mr. Casey, of Ohio, the temperance apostle.

The bill then passed by a vote of 124 to 45 as follows:

YEAS—Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Cake, Churchill, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ela, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Garfield, Grandy, Griswold, Halsey, Hamilton, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of Illinois, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hurlburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stevens of New Hampshire, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Vanhorn of New York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyeke, Ward, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Indiana, Wentworth of Massachusetts, Walker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Casey, Chandler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Anken, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward—45.

The Last Duel in Europe.

From the London Court Journal.

There is a mixed railway train daily going through to Aix-la-Chapelle by the Northern line. A few days ago some three or four gentlemen were seated in a first class carriage of this train. One was the Count ——, a Prussian nobleman, going to Berlin. He was conversing in a loud voice with a gentleman next him, giving a full account of some of the political and warlike events of last year, and in that arrogantly offensive tone which is very characteristic of the Prussian of the modern Bismarck school, he swaggered overmuch at the expense of Austria. Another gentleman in the opposite corner of the carriage could not help overhearing this language, and he was naturally much disgusted, being the Baron ——, an Austrian Colonel. Indeed, at last, the Baron, to get out of earshot or to cool his rage, opened the window and kept his head out. The Prussian complained of the cold, and at last peremptorily requested that the window be shut. "You fear the cold," said the Baron, more enraged than ever, "We shall see by-and-by whether you fear the fire." The Count understood him. "Whenever you like," said he. It so happens that this train stops an hour at Lille. The Baron ran to the barracks and introduced himself, told his story, and found two officers who consented to act as his seconds. The Count found two of his countrymen traveling in the train, who did the honorable needful for him. They found the nearest retired place, but the whole of the passengers, who somehow got intelligence of the matter, followed them, and were present. Pistols had been brought from the barracks. The combatants were arranged at twenty-five paces from each other. One of the seconds, standing out, clapped his hands three times. At the third stroke—bang! bang!—both fire together. The Baron —— falls, his knee broken. The Prussian is not touched, but with continued arrogance he says, moving off, "Gentlemen, excuse me, but I am in a hurry to get home, and I must not miss the train." "Not yet, not yet, if you please," said the Austrian colonel, lifting himself from the ground, and pale and ghastly, standing on one leg, "one more round if you please." The Prussian became livid, but took his place again. They fired, and the Austrian shot his man through the brain. The Count sprang a foot from the ground, and fell down dead.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

The New York *Express* thus refers to the character and material of this organization:

This "Grand Army of the Republic," so-called, is but a revival of the old Wide-Awake clubs; persons who, it will be remembered, helped to get up the late civil war, but who prudently resolved themselves into the noble army of home guards when the fighting commenced. The real soldiers of the war, the fellows who did the rough work—have nothing to do with the organization, which is merely a machine in the hands of the Loyal Leaguers, to obtain or keep office.

BARKER & CO.,

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

Real Estate & Collecting Agents,

Aberdeen, Miss.

Consignments Solicited.

BARKER & CO.

FOR RENT CHEAP!

The Graham Place

THE beautiful and spacious residence and grounds an adjoined, now in an acceptable tenant, from late date to January 1st, 1869. Possession given immediately.

Also, two or four rooms in the Provine Block; and as a No. 1 Brick Storehouse—No. 9 Howard's Row. Apply to Col. W. L. DUFF, on the premises.

jan17 3rd Main street.

P. M. ROBERTSON, Desoto county, Miss. M. A. CARTER, Pulaski, Tenn.

ROBERTSON & CARTER.

Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 1-2 Union Street, Room 26 Lee Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KOHR & PRINCE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 40 Jefferson Street,

(Over O. F. Prescott & Co.'s.) MEMPHIS, TEN

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Term OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA Will begin On Saturday, January 18, 1868,

PROF. KERR will fill the chair of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, and competent instruction will be given in the department of Metaphysics, to lead the programme of the Annual Catalogue will be continued until June, 1868.

Tuition, $30 a term.

Board not more than $15 per month.

For Catalogue, or more particular information, apply to the President of the University. HON. D. L. SWAIN, LL.D.

jan Chapel Hill, N. C

AVERY'S STEEL & CAST PLOWS

Calhoun (original) Steel Plows;
Empire, Peacock Steel Plows;

ALSO:

Steel Shovel Plows—Bull Tongues;
Cotton Sweeps and Cotton Scrapers.

A complete assortment at greatly reduced prices to the trade.

E. ROBBINS & BRADLEY,
293 Second Street, Adams Block

Notice to Parents.

MISS SALLIE CORNELIUS will open a school for Girl and small Boys, January 1, 1868, at the residence of Dr. C. P. BARLEY, on Second street, fifth door from Alabama Depot, and immediately in the rear of St. Mary's Church. oct3

Notice.

TO all whom it may concern: I will apply at the February term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for the confirmation of the settlement of the estate of John Watson, deceased.

H. R. WILLIFORD,
Jan13 Administrator of John Watson, deceased.

AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP,

Combined with Glycerine recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children. Invented by COLGATE & CO., N. Y. Sold by all Dealers.

D. G. KENNY, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. J. B. PORTER

KENNY & PORTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS.

HAVING permanently established our office in No. 2, Kortright's Block, corner of second and Madison streets, we intend doing strictly a Real Estate Brokerage in Memphis and as engineering notary, together with Surveying, Draughting and Engineering in its various branches. The draining of swamp lands, locating and estimating of levies, etc., also the leveling of streets, will receive prompt and satisfactory special attention. Using always our best exertion for the benefit of our customers, we hope for a continuance and solicitation of business to merit a liberal patronage of the public.

D. G. KENNY,
jan8 J. B. PORTER

FOR CASH ONLY!

Davis' Star Hams,
Davis' Star Breakfast Bacon,
Flour—best brands,
New Leaf Lard;

Sugar—all kinds,
Coffee—Rio and Java,
Fine Teas—Green,
Oolong and Breakfast;

Nice Butter,
Buckwheat Flour,
Best Golden Syrup,
Shaker Preserves;

Colman's Mustard,
Durkee's Mustard,
French Mustard,
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles.

We sell for CASH ONLY, and hope to offer some inducements to parties WHO PAY for their Goods. Call and see.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
jan19 300 Main Street

J. H. CASH,

Cotton and Produce FACTOR,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

No. 208 Front, Street Memphis, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS

ELMWOOD NURSERY,

Memphis, Tennessee,

A little South of Pigeon Roost Road, five miles out.

100,000 FRUIT TREES, Apples, Pears, Grapes, Vines, only of Varieties adapted to this section.

EVERGREENS—A beautiful stock—all sizes, and all kinds of Nursery stock. Orchards planted and pruned, Yards laid out and ornamented.

Orders at 379 Main street, or through the Postoffice, or at he office of J. A. MCCLURE, Architect.

dec12 JAMES STEWART.

Great Discovery!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARTIST—A SCIENTIFIC WONDER, &c.—An instrument by which any person can take correct Likenesses of Themselves. This instrument with full instructions sent by mail for one dollar. Address,

C. E. AMES & CO.,
jan 181 Broadway, New York.

On Consignment

And for sale Low for Cash:

CHOICE CORN, HAY, OATS AND BRAN.

Choice Flour, Meal, Rosmine and Grits.
Choice Bulk and Mess Pork, Bacon and Lard.
Choice Potatoes, Onions and Apples.
Also, best quality Lime, Cement, Plaster, etc., etc.

At Great Western Produce Depot,

No. 3 Elliot Block.

dec15 W. P. WRIGHT.

F. BACHLY,

Manufacturer of Gentlemen's

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

NO. 341 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - - TENN

All kinds of Repairing Neatly Executed on Short Notice

FASHIONABLE

Boot and Shoemakers,

LINEBAUER & BRO. Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 304 Second street between South Court and Madison, opposite the DeSoto House.

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has just completed arrangements to

SHIP COTTON

TO

New York and all Eastern Cities

VIA

CHARLESTON, NORFOLK,

And by ALL RAIL via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and will give Through Bills of Lading to all points. GUARANTEEING TIME at the lowest rates, which are given by any other route, and with more advantages to shippers than by any other line, as cotton shipped night or day freight schedule having been put in operation, running through without break of bulk or detention. Shippers need apprehend no delay. We are determined to make this route what it should be, the Shortest, Quickest and most desirable line to shippers from Memphis to all points.

We have established the services of W. J. H. TATE, Cotton Weigher and Inspector, in connection with Mr. JOHN HUDSON, as soliciting Agent, whose relations as to shippers and sales through Bills of Lading, at No. 278 Main street; will be W. And. LOWE, Agent, at Memphis.

WM. TATE, President.
W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.
J. C. LOPEZ, General Freight Agent.
dec18

Western & Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Fancy Articles in the South, CORNER FRONT AND JEFFERSON STREETS (Peters Block, Memphis, Tenn. Orders promptly filled.

THE IRISH CITIZEN

A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Published in the City of New York

John Mitchel, Editor and Proprietor.

AMONG the other attractions of the IRISH CITIZEN, such as it will be seen may make it interesting to the general reader, we intend to produce a variety of reminiscences of by-gone times in the old world, and note and sketches of historical events, and particular biographies of Warriors, poets, orators, etc., closely connected with the history of the literature of Ireland namely:

Recollections of Thomas Francis Meagher,
The White Boy Conspiracies of 1761,
Wild Sports of Charles two hundred years ago,
Bagnal Harvey,
Fighting Fitzgerald,
An Irish Castle in Queen Elizabeth's Time,
O'Reilly the Grandee of Spain,
Watty Cox,
Charles O'Conor and the Catholic committee,
Tauret's Descent,
Major Sirr, etc., etc.

Terms, by the year.....$8 00
Half year.....1 00
" four months.....1 00
Canada and British Provinces, year.....2 00
Ireland, year.....4 00
Clubs of TEN for a year, to one address, for one year, each 2 50
subscription always in advance.
Persons who would find it to their advantage to advertise in this paper, its circulation being large, and reaching all sections of the country. Terms: One insertion, 10 cents per line; three six or twelve months, 10 cents per line.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 31 Spruce street, New York. Post Office Box, 5514.
Correspondents are requested to address all letters to the Box as more certain of speedy delivery.
The IRISH CITIZEN is published daily, and the United States, supplied by the American News Company, 121 Nassau street, New York. dc10

Notice.

WE have this day appointed MR. J. W. WOLTERING as our agent to attend to all matters of business connected with our

Stove, Oil, Lamp and Tin Business,

At No. 103 Main street, corner of Washington.

All contracts made by said J. W. Woltering will be binding on us. Mr. J. W. Woltering is authorized to sign the name of our firm in all settlements.

EDWARD EUKER,
H. KRACKE,
Firm of H. Kracke & Co.

Memphis, January 1, 1868.

A Card.

Having taken charge of the business of Messrs H. Kracke & Co., in the Store, Oil, Lamp and Tin ware Business, I respectfully invite the patronage of them, as well as my friends as of customers and the public generally, to my business in this line, promising satisfaction to all.

Special attention will be given to Roofing, Guttering and Repairing generally.

J. W. WOLTERING.
Memphis, January 1, 1868. jan18

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS,

99 Front Street, above Market,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

FOR SALE—The entire Stock of the late Wm. Dougherty,

COMPRISING a handsome assortment of Marble and Slate Mantles, Italian Grevestones, Monuments, Freestone, etc., which will be sold at reduced prices to close the business.

dec29

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INSURANCE.

G. W. L. CROOK,

GENERAL

Marine, Life & Fire Insurance Agent

No. 279 1-2 Main Street.

NONE but sound, solvent, and prompt paying companies represented.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Connecticut.

S. D. McCLURE,

No. 16 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe and the southern portion of South America during any and all seasons of the year. oct6tw

CAROLINA

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE: NO. 301 MAIN STREET.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OF LIFE.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000

Officers:

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A. SESSEL, Vice President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary.
W. S. McCLURE, Treasurer.
J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.
E. WOODWARD, Regular Physician.

Consulting Physicians.

R. W. AVANT, F. A. RAMSEY.

Attorneys.

LOGWOOD & PEYTON.

Directors.

W. R. HUNT, A. SESSEL, F. W. SMITH,
PEYTON, R. E. FULLEN, N. S. BUCK,
WM. JOYNER, R. M. APPERSON, N. D. MENKEN
J. W. PETTIT, J. G. LONSDALE, M. J. WICKS,
W. R. GREENLAW, W. L. VANCE, W. H. MOORE.

The Company is now prepared to take all the various forms of Life Insurance, and to in their liberal patronage.

EUROPEAN

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON.

ORGANIZED, 1821

Agency Established at 65 Wall Street, New York, 1846.

Capital in Gold, : : : : $5,000,000
Surplus in Gold, : : : : 3,000,000

Policies Issued upon all the Improved Plans.

Death by Suicide, Hand of Justice or Duelling does not work Forfeiture of Policies in this Company.

Thirty Days' Grace Allowed on Annual Premiums.

GEORGE W. L. CROOK,
279 1-2 Main Street,

GENERAL AGENT FOR TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

oct7

TENNESSEE STATE

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A Home Company Devoted to Home Interests.

None but First Class Risks Taken—Policies Issued from One Month to Six Years.

Officers:

JESSE W. PAGE, Jr., President. J. M. KEATING, Secretary.
A. T. LAUKY, Vice President. C. J. SELDEN, Treasurer.
HOWELL E. JACKSON, Attorney.

Directors:

R. M. APPERSON, GEORGE M. BARTLETT,
JESSE W. PAGE, Jr., HOWELL E. JACKSON
WM. L. SCANCK, R. H. LAUKY,
A. T. LAUKY, J. J. PERES,
JOHN CONNER, WM. N. BROWN,
M. KELLY J. M. KEATING.

CALL at the office of the Company for full information and blanks. Real estate insurers can save FIFTY per cent. on their insurance accounts.

OFFICE:

UP STAIRS IN SELDEN BLOCK, 15 MADISON STREET

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a general Insurance business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. It aims to do a safe, legal business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, President.

Directors:

E. McDAVITT, M. L. MEACHAM,
D. H. TOWNSEND, R. W. WILLIAMSON,
A. VACCARO, HENRY LAIRD,
S. H. DUNSCOMB.

BEN MAY, Secretary.

NINETY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE

TOTAL LOSSES PAID, $21,971,972 37.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in Bank.....$215,386 2
Loans Secured by Stocks.....248,982 62
Mortgage Bonds.....850,500 00
Bank Stocks.....256,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities.....1,384,303 75
$4,650,932 27
Less Liabilities, Claims not due and unadjusted.....277,866 46
Net Assets.....$4,373,369 81

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

H. A. LITTLETON & CO
nov7 Agents.

THE FRANKLIN

INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY

Have resumed business under the following management:

Directors:

E. T. KERR, WM. N. BROWN,
W. W. WILKINSON, JAS. MALATESTA,
M. L. MEACHAM, M. D. L. STEWART,
I. B. MERCER.

CYRUS JOBNSON, M. D. L. STEWART,
Cashier. President.

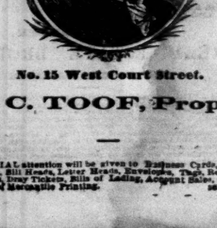
Will receive Deposits, Discount Notes and Bills, and transact all business authorized by the Charter.

Corner of Jefferson and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE



No. 15 West Court Street.

S. C. TOOF, Prop'r.

TAILORS. CLOTHING.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

POWER & McGEOY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

238 Second Street.

Are just receiving their stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS:

Cloths, Over Coatings, Cassimeres.

Doeskins and Vestings, of Latest Styles.

Which we will make to order at reduced prices. Call and examine our goods and prices and be convinced. oct27

KEEP THE BALL MOVING!

Encourage Home Trade

J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

READY - MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

No. 294 Main Street,

Clark's Marble Block.

OUR Goods are all entirely new, and we are determined to UNDERSELL any house in the city. We are no branch of any New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Louisville house. We DON'T send all the money we make of to invest in some NORTHERN city.

Our Tailoring Department Cannot be Excelled.

Suits made to order at very short notice and at the very Lowest Prices. Encourage HOME TRADE and give us a call, and if we can't please you we will. Reserve your money at home. ENCOURAGE home trade if you wish to have a prosperous country.

J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,
oct9 294 Main street.

CLOTHING

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

All Cost Houses to the contrary notwithstanding

EXAMINE OUR STOCK

ORGANIZED, 1821

Compare Prices and be Convinced

THAT YOU CAN GET

Better Goods for Less Money

THAN ELSEWHERE.

Cash is the basis of all our transactions.

ROBESON, SNEED & CO.,

No. 305 Main Street.

dec

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.

Virginia & Tennessee Air Line

FAST FREIGHT ROUTE

VIA NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, TO

PETERSBURG, PHILADELPHIA.
RICHMOND, NEW YORK,
BALTIMORE, BOSTON.

CALL at the office of the Company for full information and blanks. Real estate insurers can save FIFTY per cent. on their insurance accounts.

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Corner of Jefferson and Front Streets,

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FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

No. 15 West Court Street.

S. C. TOOF, Prop'r.

THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

No. 94 Camp Street,

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

THIS popular Southern Journal, established in 1844, suppressed by Beast Butler, May 12, 1862, and re established October 12, 1865, is now, as in the past, in the front rank of Conservative Southern sentiment, a reliable record of events, and the ardent advocate of all measure calculated to develope the resources of the great Southwest.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

Daily—per annum.....$16 00
Weekly—Mammoth sheet, per annum.....00
Half yearly and quarterly, same rate.....

MULES AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

Immense Sacrifice of Property near Grenada, Mississippi.

I WILL SELL my valuable tract of Land lying in the val ey of Yallabusha river, two and a half miles from Grenada, containing 1800 acres of land for Two dollars per acre; five hundred acres are cleared; good farm improvements on the place, and to some days valued at from twelve to fifteen dollars per acre. Its nearness to Grenada and the railroad makes it a commanding point. The timber on it alone, if judiciously worked, is worth three times the money.

With this place I will sell 1000 head of mules at $200 per head, the latter $600, amount of which was to me over $2,500. I will also include my stock of cattle at five dollars per head, which includes three yoke of ox, and fifteen or twenty cows. The cattle may number thirty or forty head, more or less. I will deliver all the farming tools of the place to the purchaser, and one mule wagon, and several cows and pigs that may be round on the premises.

Here is a bargain. Come with YOUR MONEY, as I SELL FOR CASH, and to leave the country which has been my home for thirty years.

GEORGE S. GOLLADAY.
dec1

Notice.

WE have this day appointed Messrs. ALLISON BROTHERS our sole agents to settle and wind up our old business in this city.

All persons indebted to us, and all parties having claims in their possession for collection from our former agent, Mr. W. P. Paul, will make all remittances and address all communications to them; they alone being authorized to receipt for payments made in liquidation of said business.

HILLMAN, BROTHER & SONS.
MEMPHIS, TENN., December 1, 1867. dec8

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PRICE & YEATMAN, is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from January 1st, 1868. A. M. PRICE retiring. Either member of said firm being authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

PRICE & YEATMAN.

The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand No 12 Monroe street, by

WM. R. YEATMAN.
jan15

SPECIAL attention will be given to Business Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Receipts, Checks, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Account Sales, and all kinds of Mercantile Printing. oct13

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of

MACHINERY SUPPLIES

And a General Assortment of

Heavy and Shetf Hardware,

Machinists' Tools,

Belting, Packing, Horse Powers, etc.

SOLE AGENTS

Straub's Corn Mills,

E. Carver & Co.'s Cotton Gins,

Ingersal's Portable Cotton Presses,

Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills,

Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.

350 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Creditors

HAVING claims against the estate of James Malatesta, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. Persons indebte to the estate will come forward and pay the same.

NICHOLAS MALATESTA,
FRANK VACCARO,
Administrators, 352 Main street.

ED. BURKE PICKETT, Attorney.
Ledger copy till forbid dc10

Richmond Weekly Dispatch

Enlarged and Improved for 1868,

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Family and Business Newspaper

IN THE SOUTH.

ALTHOUGH the WEEKLY DISPATCH for 1868 has been greatly enlarged and improved, the price will remain the same. We are determined to publish the CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY AND BUSINESS NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTH, as it prior placing it within the ability of all to take it.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH contains all the important editorials of the Daily; a careful and complete summary of Foreign and Domestic News; latest news by telegraph from all parts of the world; full and reliable Stock, Financial, Cattle and General Market Reports; latest Agricultural and Political information; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature, when in session; proceedings of scientific, Agricultural, Religious and Literary societies; all important Legal decisions of the State and Federal Courts; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; Popular Stories by the best writers; and indeed everything of interest to the Family Circle, the Merchant, Farmer, Professional Man, Mechanic and Planter.

Our Washington correspondents will continue to keep our readers informed, each by telegraph and mail, of everything of importance occurring at the National Capital.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY DISPATCH:

Mail subscribers, single copy, one year.....$ 2 00
Mail subscribers, clubs of five, addressed to names of subscribers.....9 00
Five copies to one address.....8 00
Ten copies to one address.....15 00

Terms cash in advance. Remittances may be made by drafts, postal money orders, or in registered letters, at our risk.

The Daily Dispatch is mailed at $6 for one year.

The Semi Weekly Dispatch is published every Tuesday and Friday, and mailed at $4 for one year.

Specimen copies of all our editions sent on application.

Address,
COWARDIN & ELLYSON,
jan16 Richmond, Va.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

Railroad Line.

COMMENCING JANUARY 6TH, 1868, trains will leave Memphis as follows:

Morning Express.....7:00 a.m.
Evening Express.....3:30 p.m.

Railroad time, which lacfifteen minutes faster than city time,

Both Trains Run Through to Louisville without Change of Cars,

And make direct connection with Jeffersonville railroad

For all Eastern and Northern Cities.

Evening train from Memphis connects with U. S. Mail Line steamer, running double daily steamers between Memphis and Cincinnati.

Passengers leaving Memphis reach Nashville at 6:40 a.m.; Cairo, 3:00 a.m., and St. Louis at 12:00 p.m., next day.

36 to 48 Hours Quicker Than by Boat.

Trains arrive at Memphis at 9:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Ticket offices in Memphis at No. 337 1-2 Main street, or at Depot, head of Main street.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH to all Important Northern and Eastern Cities.

A. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. jn7

To Property Holders

ALL owners of City Real Estate, and all agents of owners are respectfully requested to leave with the undersigned, at the Mayor's office, Memphis, memoranda of any SALES, LEASES, SUB-DIVISIONS, etc., made by them since the last assessment.

JOHN T. TREZEVANT,
L. J. DUPRE,
oct10 Assessors.

Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1868.

Ed. Worsham, plaintiff, vs. George Rayfield, defendant—Attachment.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 844 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued returnable to the first Monday after Rayfield; it is therefore ordered that said defendant appear at the Municipal Court Room in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in March next from date hereof, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy:
S. D. THOMPSON, Deputy Clerk.
BRICHER & BELCHER, attorneys for plaintiffs. jan11

W. P. GRAY,

DRUGGIST,

No. 59 Adams Street.

KEEPS constantly on hand everything in the Drug line. Prescriptions carefully Compounded, night or day. jn4

HAIR GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES

MRS. L. GUILMARD,

No. 63 1-2 Jefferson Street,

HAS just arrived from New York with a fine assortment of HAIR GOODS, which she will sell at the Lowest New York Prices.

No. 63 1-2 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn. dec6

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 4, 1868.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 6th instant, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Through Mail Train leaves Memphis at.....2:00 p.m
Through Mail Train arrives at Memphis at.....1:47 p.m
Grand Junction Accommodation leaves Memphis at.....10:25 a.m
Grand Junction Accommodation arrives at Memphis at.....5:55 p.m
Somerville Accommodation arrives at Memphis at.....5:55 p.m
Somerville Accommodation leaves Memphis at.....10:40 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city time.

jn4 W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Superintendent.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee.

E. M. Apperson vs. V. P. Rodgers et. als.—No. 3479.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendant V. P. Rodgers, is a resident of the State of Arkansas; and the Georgia Home Insurance Company, a corporation of the State of Georgia, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee. It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the first Monday in March, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy—Attest.
AUGUSTUS ALSTON.
By HENRY COLEMAN, Deputy C. & M. Clerk and Master.
BEECHER & BELCHER, Sols. for Complainants. jan11

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed by H. D. Sherman to me, (S. R. Gammon) to secure the payment of a note for the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars, payable to H. L. Sloan, de ed Memphis, November 1st, 1867, duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, in Record book No. 62, page 490, to which reference is hereby made. I will,

On Monday, the 24th day of February, 1868,

At the late residence of H. D. Sherman, situated in Shelby county, about 10 miles from the city of Memphis, near the Horn Lake road, proceed to sell between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m., to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry, the following described property as set forth in said deed of trust, for the payment of the debt therein mentioned, to wit: Twelve (12) bales of cotton; two (2) mules; one (1) horse; seven (7) head of cattle; one (1) yoke of cattle; one (1) spring wagon, and one (1) ox wagon.

J. S. S. R. GAMMON. Trustee.

Money in Barrels.

500 PER CENT. SAVED. Make your own Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Bitters, Vinegar for two cents a gallon; convert all kinds of Cider (without apple) into all kinds of Wine. Also, Beer, Soda Water, Simple mixtures. No distilling. Do not buy what you can easily make yourself. Simple receipt $1, or $5 for the whole lot. Address,

K. B. STORK,
Chemist, Lodi Station, Texas.

P. S.—Recipes furnished of any substance in liquid or solid state. jan19

Chancery Sale of Real Estate,

On Saturday, January 18, 1868.

W. G. Malone vs. W. C. Sesson—1865 N. R. D.)

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree, made in this cause, I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Memphis, Tn., on

On Saturday, January 18, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A certain tract in Shelby county, Tennessee, in the 1st Civil and 11th Surveyor's District, beginning in the northeast corner of a 413 acre tract, sold by complainant to S. H. Edgar; thence north 21 chains 45 links to a stake and black gum and sweet oak pointers; thence west of chains 72 links to a stake with two white oak pointers; thence south 20 chains 17 links to a stake in the junction of the road; thence east with the Big Creek and Somerville road 47 chains 72 links to the beginning, containing 101 86-100 acres.

TERMS OF SALE—On a credit of seven months, purchaser executing note with good security, bon retained till payment of the purchase money. Equity of redemption barred.

A. ALSTON, Clerk and Master

The above sale is compound till SATURDAY, February 8th, 1868. jan11 A. ALSTON, C. & M.

Sheriff's Sale.

E. A. Hatcher vs. Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution to me directed from the Law Court of Memphis, in above mentioned case, I will offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash,

On Monday, February 10th, 1868,

Between the hours prescribed by law, in front of the Court-house door in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, the following described Real Estate, viz: Fifty Acres of Land on the waters of Nonconnah creek, in shelby county, about four miles from Memphis, said property was levied on as the property of defendants, and will be sold as above mentioned, to satisfy said execution.

P. M. WISTERS, She